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CROSS-VALIDATION OF PREDICTOR EQUATIONS FOR ARMOR CREWMAN PERFORMANCE

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20. The predictor measures were computed from subtest scores of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery, which were available in each enlistee's personnel records. Criterion measures were hands-on tests designed to measure crewmen's ability to perform the basic tasks (either driving the tank or firing the gun) as well as other MOS-specific tasks in maintenance and weapons preparation. A total of 130 drivers and 205 gunner/loaders were tested in Phase I, and 20 drivers and 60 gunner/loaders were retested in Phase II.

Phase I results indicated that the predictors were valid for driver and gunner/loader performance at the end of training. Phase II results indicated that the predictors were successful in most portions of the criterion measures for former trainees who were retested. Use of the predictors for the performance of experienced crewmen showed mixed results.

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CROSS-VALIDATION OF PREDICTOR EQUATIONS FOR ARMOR CREWMAN PERFORMANCE

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and Janet F. Neff

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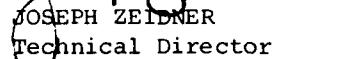
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FOREWORD

A major research area for the U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI) is performance-oriented individual training. The ARI Field Unit at Fort Knox, Ky., in its work unit area "Individual Readiness in Armor Training and Performance" (Army Project 2Q162722A766), is concerned with improving methods used to assign personnel to training and service in tank crew duty positions. The long-range program includes developing and validating predictor tests to improve assignment practices and to enhance tank crew combat proficiency.

This report describes the cross-validation of predictor equations that can be used to assign tank crewmen to the positions of tank commander, gunner/loader, and driver on the basis of objective measures of their aptitudes and performance. ARI Technical Report 391 describes the development and initial validation of these predictors, which use subtests from the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB), other selected paper-and-pencil tests, and interim training performance measures. ARI Research Report 1240 describes the usefulness of these predictors and shows how to use them to aid assignment decisions.

The project was designed in response to requests by the USA Armor Center and the USA Armor School.



JOSEPH ZEIDNER
Technical Director

CROSS-VALIDATION OF PREDICTOR EQUATIONS FOR ARMOR CREWMAN PERFORMANCE

BRIEF

Requirement:

To cross-validate previously developed predictors of tank driver and gunner/loader performance using a new, larger sample of Army enlistees. The validation was to be conducted at the end of training and again in the unit of first assignment.

Procedure:

The predictor scores were computed from subtest scores of the Armed Service Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB), available in each enlistee's personnel records. Criterion measures were hands-on tests designed to measure crewmen's ability to perform the basic tasks of driving or firing the tank's guns as well as other MOS-specific tasks in maintenance and weapons preparation.

In Phase I, 335 trainees were tested immediately following training (130 drivers and 205 gunner/loaders), and in Phase II, 20 drivers and 60 gunners were tested in their units of first assignment.

Findings:

The results of Phase I indicate that two of the predictors evaluated (labeled driving UMO and gunnery UMO) were valid predictors of driver and gunner performance at the end of training and would be useful in assigning enlistees to training programs.

The results of Phase II indicate that the performance of trainees who were retested in the field was again successfully predicted by the combination of ASVAB subtest scores being used. An attempt to extend the predictors to experienced crewmen (those in service approximately 3 years) met with mixed success and indicated the need for further research.

Utilization of Findings:

The predictor formula is potentially useful for allowing an early determination of those enlistees who would most benefit from training as a driver or a gunner/loader. Since the formulas use available test scores, the benefits of more efficient assignment to training programs are achieved at no additional cost to the government.

CROSS-VALIDATION OF PREDICTOR EQUATIONS FOR ARMOR CREWMAN PERFORMANCE

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
OBJECTIVES	3
PHASE I	6
Method	6
Participants	6
Test Material	6
Test Procedures	7
Results	8
Predictor Variables	8
Criterion Variables	8
Predictor-Criterion Relationships	10
Discussion of Phase I	10
PHASE II	13
Method	15
Participants	15
Testing	15
Results	16
Criterion Variables	16
Predictor-Criterion Relationships	16
Discussion of Phase II	17
GENERAL DISCUSSION	20
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	22
REFERENCES	25
APPENDIX A. SCORE SHEETS	27
B. INTERCORRELATION MATRICES FOR COMPONENTS OF COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE SCORES	73
C. CORRECTION OF CORRELATIONS OF RESTRICTION IN RANGE	79
D. INTERCORRELATIONS BETWEEN ARMED SERVICES VOCATIONAL APTITUDE BATTERY (ASVAB) SUBTEST SCORES AND CRITERION MEASURES	81
E. INTERCORRELATIONS BETWEEN ALL PREDICTORS AND ALL CRITERION MEASURES	87
F. INTERCORRELATIONS BETWEEN ALL CRITERION MEASURES IN PHASE I AND PHASE II	91
DISTRIBUTION	99

Page

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Formulas based on multiple-regression analyses	4
2. Formulas based on unit-weighted model.	5
3. Comparison of predictor scores between enlistees assigned to gunner/loader and driver training	9
4. Driver intercorrelation matrix	11
5. Gunner/loader intercorrelation matrix	12
6. Comparison of correlation coefficient in standardization and cross-validation samples	14
7. Follow-up and add-on driver correlations	18
8. Follow-up and add-on gunner correlations	19

CROSS-VALIDATION OF PREDICTOR EQUATIONS FOR ARMOR CREWMAN PERFORMANCE

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this research was to determine whether specific paper-and-pencil test predictors of tank driver and tank gunner/loader job performance would cross-validate from previous research to a new, larger sample of armor trainees. The research was in response to the continuing need of the armor community to assign personnel to the duty position in which they can best perform. The need for such research has been expressed to the Army Research Institute (ARI) each year since 1975. In response, ARI has conducted several projects, both with armor trainees at Fort Knox, Ky., and with armor crewmen in operational units.

Greenstein and Hughes (1977) used a battery of aptitude tests, taken from Kaplan (1965) and Thomas (1964), as potential predictors of Armor Advanced Individual Training (AIT) driving and gunnery performance. In addition, they obtained Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) and Army Classification Battery (ACB) Combat, Field Artillery, and Motor Maintenance aptitude area scores for their research participants. They found numerous suggestive relationships between their aptitude measures and driving and gunnery performance. None was of sufficient magnitude, however, to permit their use without further validation. The primary finding of their research was the independence of driving and gunnery measures.

Eaton (1978) administered a battery of paper-and-pencil aptitude tests chosen from tests suggested by Kaplan (1965), Thomas (1964), and Greenstein and Hughes (1977). He also measured performance on a training simulator (Burst-on-Target Trainer DVC 17-58, DA Pamphlet 310-12), subcaliber firing (Mini-Tank Range Complex, Training Circular TC 17-12-6), and critical performance component (or "job sample") tests, such as ranging and gun-laying. The paper-and-pencil aptitude measures and the simulator, subcaliber firing, and job sample measures were then tried as predictors of later Table VIII tank gunnery performance. Data analysis provided a potentially useful equation relating gunnery performance to tank commander's scores on four aptitude tests. For gunners and drivers, several individual aptitude tests showed some promise of predictive success. Further, both simulator and job sample measures showed potential for tank commanders and gunners. Because of the relatively small size of the sample (fewer than 40 crewmen in each position) the research could best suggest the potential for objective, test-based assignment rather than specify the contents of the test battery to be used.

Eaton, Bessemer, and Kristiansen (1979) evaluated the relationship between paper-and-pencil predictor tests and performance of trainee tank drivers and gunners at Fort Knox and armor gunners and tank commanders in operational units. At Fort Knox, predictor variables included Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) subscores, additional paper-and-pencil tests (Eaton, 1978), and performance measures from the training program. In the operational units only the additional paper-and-pencil tests were used. ASVAB scores were not on record for the gunners and tank commanders because the ASVAB had not been routinely administered when most of them entered the Army; at that time, the ASVAB could not be administered in the field due to personnel and support restraints.

The research with gunners and tank commanders yielded disappointing results and did not confirm the previous results with armor crewmen. The research with armor trainees, however, provided many potentially useful predictor/performance relationships. The relationships were evaluated between a set of predictor variables and two measures of criterion performance: a tank driving course and a main-gun tank gunnery exercise. The predictor variables included ASVAB subscores, additional paper-and-pencil tests, and performance measures from the training program.

The analysis considered the set of ASVAB scores alone, ASVAB plus additional tests, and ASVAB plus additional tests plus performance variables. This three-step procedure was chosen to help determine the cost of adding the tests and performance measures to the readily available ASVAB scores would markedly improve predictive efficiency. The results indicated some gain from additional paper-and-pencil tests, but little gain from the performance measures. Although a follow-up project (Phase II) did not confirm the Phase I results, the presence of numerous control problems prevented any clear interpretation of results.

In January 1978, the need for armor performance predictors was again indicated. A major change in the initial training of armor crewmen was instituted. In place of the former concept--to produce a soldier who was a licensed driver and a familiarized gunner/loader--the training program was changed to produce a soldier who was a proficient driver or a proficient gunner/loader. Rather than have all trainees follow the same path through basic armor training to a Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) of 11E (Armor crewman), two tracks were established: one leading to an MOS of 19E (M60A1 gunner/loader) and the other to an MOS of 19F (tank driver).

The concept of position-specific training for gunner/loaders and drivers required that enlistees be separated for differential training before training began. To support this requirement, the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel tasked ARI to establish and validate a technique for predicting driver and gunner/loader performance and to test the prediction technique in the unit of first assignment.

The best predictors available appeared to be those from Phase I of the previous research (Eaton, Bessemer, & Kristiansen, 1979). Consideration of their results suggested the potential for two cross-validation strategies. The first was to attempt to cross-validate the selection formulas which they had derived by multiple-regression techniques. The second strategy was to attempt to cross-validate selection formulas derived from a unit-weighted model and the same data.

Unit-weighted formulas are simply the composites of standardized scores of tests where the direction of the correlation is known. (Use of raw scores would weight the variables in proportion to the ratio of their standard deviations.) Unit weight models have received some attention recently as alternatives to multiple-regression procedures when predictor-to-subject ratios are relatively small (see Cascio, Valenzi, & Silbey, 1978; Einhorn & Hogarth, 1975; and Schmidt, 1971 for detailed discussion of this topic).

In this discussion and throughout this report, the following conventions have been adopted to label formulas. Formulas based on multiple-regression techniques will begin with MR, while those based on unit-weighted models will begin with UM. Formulas incorporating only ASVAB tests will end in O, for "only," while those including ASVAB and additional tests will end in A, for "additiona'." Thus the driving MRA formula will predict driving performance based on a multiple-regression analysis of ASVAB and additional tests. To understand the text, the reader must remember only four combinations: MRA, MRO, UMA, and UMO.

The multiple-regression (MR) formulas from Eaton et al. (1979) are shown in Table 1, with one modification. Their driving MRA formula had included a fifth test that was time consuming to administer and score. Further, the test increased the R by only .03 (from .50 to .53). Consequently, that test is omitted from the driving formula shown in the table, and appropriate b-weight corrections were made.

The unit-weighted (UM) formulas based on the previous research are shown in Table 2. In developing these formulas, only tests with significant positive correlations with the criteria were considered. The formulas deviate from those shown by Eaton et al., in that two of their additional tests were dropped from consideration, one because it was correlated with both driving and gunnery, and the other because it required a relatively long time to administer and score. From the remaining tests, unit-weighted formulas were developed to correspond with those developed from the multiple-regression analyses. These formulas and their correlations with the criteria data from Eaton, Bessemer, and Kristiansen (1979) are shown in Table 2.

By comparing Tables 1 and 2, one can see that for the Eaton et al. data the correlations between the multiple-regression formulas and the criteria (Table 1) were numerically higher than those based on the unit-weighted model (Table 2). The research by Einhorn and Hogarth (1975) and Schmidt (1971), however, suggests that in a cross-validation with a larger sample size the formulas from the unit-weighted model would yield higher correlations. It was therefore decided to use all available predictors derived from the Eaton Phase I data and to test the efficiency of both sets of predictors in the new and larger sample.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this research were (a) to provide validity coefficients for predictor equations developed in earlier research and (b) to determine the validity of the predictors in soldiers' unit of first assignment. These objectives are addressed in Phases I and II, respectively.

Table 1

FORMULAS BASED ON MULTIPLE-REGRESSION ANALYSES
(from Eaton, Bessemier, & Kristiansen, 1979)

Predictor Labeling Conventions		Correlation with Criterion
Predictor Label	Formula	
Gunnery MRA	Gunnery predictor from multiple regression (MR) with ASVAB and additional (A) tests.	
Gunnery MRO	Gunnery predictor from multiple regression (MR) with ASVAB only (O).	
Driving MRA	Driving predictor from multiple regression (MR) with ASVAB and additional (A) tests.	
Driving MRO	Driving predictor from multiple regression (MR) with ASVAB only (O).	
Gunnery MRA	3.56MC + 1.78VR + 2.69MK - 2.18CC - 1.19LP - 2.15EI + 199.92	.46
Gunnery MRO	3.25MC - 1.98CC + 198.88	.30
Driving MRA	3.42AI + 3.58CE + 1.51LP - 3.40CA + 116.14	.50
Driving MRO	5.63AI + 3.73CE - 3.99GI + 1.32NO - 2.86SI - 3.55CA + 174.67	.53
Test Designations (from Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery, unless otherwise noted).		
MC	Mechanical Comprehension	AI Automotive Information
VR	Visual Recognition (additional test)	CE Classification Inventory (Electronics)
MK	Mathematics Knowledge	CA Classification Inventory (Attentiveness)
CC	Classification Inventory (Combat)	GI General Information
LP	Lateral Perception (additional test)	NO Numerical Operations
EI	Electronics Information	SI Shop Information

Table 2

FORMULAS BASED ON UNIT-WEIGHTED MODEL
(from Eaton, Bessemier, & Kristiansen, 1979)

Predictor Labeling Conventions		Correlation with Criterion	
Predictor Label	Formula		
Gunnery UMA	Gunnery predictor from unit-weighted model (UM) with ASVAB and additional (A) tests.		
Gunnery UMO	Gunnery predictor from unit-weighted model (UM) with ASVAB only (O).		
Driving UMA	Driving predictor from unit-weighted model (UM) with ASVAB and additional (A) tests.		
Driving UMO	Driving predictor from unit-weighted model (UM) with ASVAB only (O).		
5			
Gunnery UMA	WK' + MK' + MC' + VR'	.33	
Gunnery UMO	WK' + MK' + MC'	.29	
Driving UMA	NO' + AR' + EI' + AI' + CE' + LP'	.44	
Driving UMO	NO' + AR' + EI' + AI' + CE'	.40	
Test Designations (all test scores standardized with $\bar{X} = 100$ $s = 15$).			
WK'	Word Knowledge	AR'	Arithmetic Reasoning
MK'	Mathematics Knowledge	EI'	Electronics Information
MC'	Mechanical Comprehension	AI'	Automotive Information
VR'	Visual Recognition	CE'	Classification Inventory (Electronics)
NO'	Numerical Operations	LP'	Lateral Perception

PHASE I

Method

Participants

All participants were enlisted personnel undergoing basic armor training in the 1st AIT/One Station Unit Training (OSUT) Brigade, Armor, Fort Knox, Ky. From the 10 companies available for testing between January and August 1978, research participants were chosen who met three criteria: (a) all scores necessary to compute predictor variables were available, (b) the participant was scheduled for initial assignment to either Fort Hood, Tex., or Europe (for ease in follow-up research), and (c) the participant was available for testing during the appropriate period of training. A total of 205 participants were tested as gunner/loaders and 130 were tested as drivers.

Test Material

Predictors. The formulas for computing predicted driver and gunnery scores required ASVAB subscores and scores on two additional tests: PT 5088 Lateral Perception and PT 5089 Visual Recognition. All enlistees destined for training as M60A1 crewmen were administered the additional tests by personnel at the Fort Knox Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station (AFEES), who supplied those scores to ARI researchers along with the ASVAB worksheet (Form DD 1304) containing the needed subtest scores. Variable lists and methods of computation are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Performance. Trainees who had received driver training were tested for driving skills as they negotiated Tank Obstacle Course A (Area 6, Fort Knox). They were tested for other driver skills during administration of the Tank Crewman Readiness Test. Obstacle course performance was scored on a specially developed check sheet that included a subjective rating of how well the driver negotiated each obstacle and an overall rating of the driver's ability in relation to his peers. Briefly, the obstacles were start tank, drive in reverse, cross shallow water, descend vertical wall, cross ditch, run at high speed, and park.

Gunners were tested for main gun firing skills on a specially designed gunnery exercise (Table VI) that required firing at moving and stationary targets from a stationary tank. Scores were number of hits on four two-round engagements. The engagements were chosen to test a variety of gunnery situations and included firing at a stationary target at 1,000m using the telescope, a moving target at 700m using the periscope, a stationary target at 1,400m using the periscope, and a moving target at 700m using the telescope. Other gunner/loader skills were tested during administration of the Tank Crewman Readiness Test.

The Tank Crewman Readiness Test (O'Brien, Crum, Healy, Harris, & Osborn, 1978) was used to evaluate hands-on performance of subtasks in a selected group of standard operating procedures required of tank crew members in specific duty positions. The driving skills portion tested the following: vehicle pre-operation checks, target acquisition, .45 caliber pistol, M3A1 submachine

gun, and first-aid. The gunnery skills portion included: M219 machine gun, load/misfire procedures, breech-block, boresight procedures, .45 caliber pistol, M3A1 submachine gun, and first-aid. Trained evaluators scored participants as GO/NO GO on each subtask.

Copies of the obstacle course check sheet, the Table VI score sheet, and the skills check sheet for drivers and for gunners/loaders are in Appendix A.

Test Procedures

Assignment Procedures. Prediction equations (using driving MRA and gunnery MRA) for driver and gunner/loader positions were used by the Reception Station at Fort Knox. Prediction scores for both positions were computed for each trainee during the early days of his stay at the Reception Station, and these scores, together with U.S. Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN) requirements for drivers and gunner/loaders at the trainee's post of first assignment, were used to designate the type of training the enlistee was to receive.

Criterion Data Collection. To minimize the disruption to training schedules, driving and gunnery tests were conducted while the trainees were at those ranges as part of their normal training cycle. Driver testing took place during the 11th week of training on the third day of drivers' experience on the course. Gunner testing took place during the 12th week of training and was the first time the gunner-trainee had fired the main gun with full-caliber ammunition. Readiness testing was administered during the week after trainees graduated from their training program.

Scorers. Driver performance on the tank obstacle course was scored by three experienced armor noncommissioned officers (NCOs) assigned to the ARI Fort Knox Field Unit for the duration of the research. These NCOs and one ARI researcher were also responsible for scoring gunnery performance on Table VI. Also, four experienced tank crewman NCOs were assigned to the field unit to assist in the skills tests. Scoring personnel and technique, therefore, were constant across the 10 companies sampled in the study.

Ranges. Driver testing took place on Tank Obstacle Course A. Although course content varied from week to week due to weather and terrain difficulties, scores were tabulated and analyzed only for obstacles that were common to drivers in all 10 companies tested (the high-speed run was dropped).

Gunnery testing took place on Steele's Range (except for one company, which used Boydston Range). Targets were 6' x 6' plywood panels for the stationary engagements and 21' flank tank silhouettes (also plywood) for the moving engagements. Rounds were scored from raised stands behind the firing tanks where scorers, who were in voice contact with the firing tank, sensed rounds using binoculars (scorer A) and BC scopes (scorer B). When the scorers agreed on the sensing of each round, the sensed score was recorded.

Skills testing took place in a designated area of Potts Motor Park, where three tanks and a small indoor area for written testing were available.

Results

Predictor Variables

All necessary subscores were collected from AFEES worksheets (Form DD 1304). For each trainee who completed testing, eight predictor variables were computed, four for gunnery performance and four for driving performance (multiple-regression model with and without additional tests, and unit-weighted model with and without additional tests). Summary statistics for the two groups of trainees are presented in Table 3.

Examination of the differences between trainees in the two training programs on the gunnery MRA predictor and the driving MRA predictor indicated that the Reception Station selection procedure resulted in statistically significant differences in the groups on those measures. However, the three other gunner predictors did not differentiate between the two groups. All driver prediction equations, on the other hand, showed significant differences between those chosen for driver training and those chosen for gunner/loader training.

Criterion Variables

Drivers. Driver criterion scores were gathered at the obstacle driving course during training and the motor pool testing after training. Scores from the driving course were based on subjective judgments made by the scorers as the trainee traversed each obstacle. The subjective judgments were made on a 10-point scale, which reflected the adequacy of the trainee's performance on each obstacle. These judgments were summed across obstacles for each trainee and converted to a standard score among all trainees. Each trainee also was judged on a 7-point scale for overall performance. This score was standardized across all trainees and added to the standard score for the individual obstacles. This sum of standardized judgments was designated as the driving course score in the analysis. Summary statistics for all judgments and an intercorrelation matrix are in Appendix B.

Driver performance on the driving skills test was measured on the percentage of GO ratings on the tasks attempted in the two stations of the test, subject to equipment availability and useability. This percentage was converted to a standard score across all drivers tested. Standardized driving skills test scores were added to standardized driving course scores to yield a driving composite score.

Gunner/Loaders. Gunnery skill was evaluated on Tank Table VI, where main gun hits were scored. Two measures were used: gunnery hits was a count of the number of hits each gunner achieved with the eight rounds of ammunition fired, while gunnery score was a computed score that assigned double weight to first-round hits in the four two-round engagements. This computation reflects the Army doctrine that stresses first-round hits and requires correction of firing procedures based on visual sensing of first-round effect. Mean and standard deviations and a correlation matrix for hits on each round of the Table VI are in Appendix B.

Table 3

COMPARISON OF PREDICTOR SCORES BETWEEN
ENLISTEES ASSIGNED TO GUNNER/LOADER AND DRIVER TRAINING

Predictor Label ^a	Type of Training Received							
	<u>Gunner/Loader</u>			<u>Driver</u>			<u>t</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>X̄</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>X̄</u>	<u>s</u>		
Gunnery MRA	202	203.618	20.745	130	188.437	18.799	6.886*	
Gunnery MRO	204	194.912	12.120	130	192.481	12.635	1.740	
Gunnery UMA	203	401.561	40.373	130	399.341	43.101	0.469	
Gunnery UMO	205	295.966	35.452	130	297.528	39.029	0.036	
Driving MRA	204	189.932	22.565	130	209.468	22.154	7.793*	
Driving MRO	196	191.996	24.888	128	210.014	25.358	6.298*	
Driving UMA	196	587.884	49.072	128	614.537	48.126	4.835*	
Driving UMO	196	490.695	44.147	128	513.350	46.651	4.364*	

*
p < .01.

^aMR indicates formula based on multiple-regression model, while UM indicates formula based on unit-weighted model. Suffix O indicates formula uses ASVAB only; A indicates formula uses ASVAB and additional tests.

Performance of gunner/loaders on the four stations of the gunnery skills test was calculated as the percentage of GO ratings each trainee received, expressed as a standard score across all trainees. A composite gunnery score was computed by adding standardized skills test scores to standardized gunnery scores.

Predictor-Criterion Relationships

The set of predictor variables and criterion variables was entered into a Pearson Product Moment correlational analysis using the SPSS package through the ARI computer center. The resulting intercorrelation matrices, containing the full set of predictors and criterion variables for drivers and gunners separately, are presented in Tables 4 and 5.

Because there was evidence of differences between groups on several predictors (Table 3), the possibility existed that restriction in range may have attenuated the correlations. This effect was evaluated by applying a correction for restriction in range to the primary analyses. Because the correction did not change the value of the correlations more than $\pm .01$ (see Appendix C), the effect was deemed too small to warrant further consideration. More complete intercorrelation matrices will be found in the appendixes; Appendix D contains the correlations between ASVAB subtests and performance variables, and Appendix E contains the intercorrelations between all predictors and criterion variables.

Examination of the driver results, shown in Table 4, does not support the use of the formulas based on the multiple-regression analysis as a predictor of driver performance. All correlations between those predictors and the various criterion variables are too low to allow rejection of the null hypothesis. The predictors based on the unit-weighted model, however, show a pattern of consistently higher correlations. Five of the six allow rejection of the null hypothesis at the .01 level of significance.

Results from the gunner analyses yield similar observations. Both predictors based on the unit-weighted model correlate significantly with all criteria. Only one variable based on the multiple-regression model (gunnery MRO) correlated significantly with a gunnery criterion (the gunnery skills test). However, it failed to reach significance with gunnery score or the gunnery composite.

Discussion of Phase I

This research attempted to cross-validate on a new and larger group the prediction equations developed on an earlier sample. The use of more than 300 trainees provided an adequate sample for this purpose.

Trainees assigned to gunner/loader training had a significantly higher mean value on the previous gunnery predictor (gunnery MRA) than did driver trainees, while those assigned to driver training had a significantly higher mean on the previous driving predictor (driving MRA) than did gunner/loaders. This indicated that assignment to appropriate training programs apparently can be made in the context of ongoing military operations.

Table 4
DRIVER INTERCORRELATION MATRIX

Predictor Label ^a	DVR MRA	DVR MRO	DVR UMA	DVR UMO	DVR COURSE	DVR SKILLS
Driving MRA						
Driving MRO	756**					
Driving UMA	683**	477**				
Driving UMO	631**	480**	983**			
Driving Course	.092	.081	.199	.216*		
Driving Skills	.150	.036	.245*	.243*	.148	
Driving Composite	.098	.010	.267*	.278*	.765**	.750**

* $p < .01.$

** $p < .001.$

^aMR indicates formula based on multiple-regression model, while UM indicates formula based on unit-weighted model. Suffix O indicates formula uses ASVAB only; A indicates formula uses ASVAB and additional tests.

N = 130.

Table 5
GUNNER/LOADER INTERCORRELATION MATRIX

Predictor Label ^a	GNR MRA	GNR MRO	GNR UMA	GNR UMO	GNR HITS	GNR SCORE	GNR SKILLS
Gunnery MRA							
Gunnery MRO	719**						
Gunnery UMA	558**	609**					
Gunnery UMO	484**	637**	953**				
Gunnery Hits	072	072	234**	198*			
Gunnery Score	072	055	235**	189*	980**		
Gunnery Skills	052	187*	239**	252**	025	020	
Gunnery Composite	083	159	325**	294**	697**	709**	719**

*
 $p < .01.$

**
 $p < .001.$

^aMR indicates formula based on multiple-regression model, while UM indicates formula based on unit-weighted model. Suffix O indicates formula uses ASVAB only; A indicates formula uses ASVAB and additional tests.

N = 205.

Analysis of the relationship between criterion measures and predictor scores based on the multiple-regression model indicated that those predictors were not valid. In Table 6, the results of Eaton, Bessemer, and Kristiansen (1979) are compared to those of this research. The predictors based on the unit-weighted model showed statistically significant correlation with criterion performance in both samples, but the predictors based on the multiple-regression analysis failed to replicate their previous high correlations with performance. These results indicate that the unit-weighted formulas are to be preferred for predicting enlistedee performance during and immediately following basic armor training.

It would be more economical to use the driving and gunnery unit-weighted predictor formulas based on ASVAB only (driving UMO and gunnery UMO) than their counterparts based on ASVAB plus additional tests (driving UMA and gunnery UMA). Fortunately, the data revealed only a minor, inconsequential change in prediction when the additional tests were used (.29 to .32 for gunnery, and .28 to .27 for driving). It would appear, therefore, that the unit-weighted prediction equations without additional tests (driving UMO and gunnery UMO) provide the best method available for predicting performance of trainees in position-specific tank crewman training programs.

PHASE II

The second objective of this research was to cross-validate the predictor equations using trainee performance in the unit of first assignment. Because of the dispersion of trainees across the continental United States and Europe and the limited resources for retesting, it was decided that only places with large concentrations of recent trainees would be effective follow-up sites. In the past, the largest concentration of armor trained crewmen in the United States was at Fort Hood, Tex. Overseas participants were scattered across West Germany, but most used the Grafenwoehr training area for annual tank gunnery exercises. Therefore, these two locations were chosen for the retesting phase.

As planning for Grafenwoehr testing progressed, it became clear that the number of Fort Knox trainees who could be tested in a reasonable amount of time was extremely limited. It was decided that the battalions of the 8th Infantry Division, who were to use the Grafenwoehr training area during the follow-up test period and whose former Fort Knox trainees were to be retested, would also supply several more experienced tank crewmen for testing in the cross-validation. Test results for these "add-on" personnel would serve as an additional cross-validation sample, one representing crewmen from various backgrounds and time in service. This sample would provide an opportunity to test the predictors on soldiers in an operational armor unit and evaluate their potential usefulness outside the training environment.

Table 6
COMPARISON OF CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS IN STANDARDIZATION
AND CROSS-VALIDATION SAMPLES

Predictor Label ^a	Standardization Sample (N = 95)	Cross-Validation Sample (N = 205 GNR, 130 DVR)
Multiple-Regression Formulas		
Gunnery MRA	.46**	.08
Gunnery MRO	.30**	.16
Driving MRA	.50**	.10
Driving MRO	.53**	.01
Unit-Weighted Formulas		
Gunnery UMA	.33**	.32**
Gunnery UMO	.29**	.29**
Driving UMA	.44**	.27*
Driving UMO	.40**	.28*

*
p < .01.

**
p < .001.

^aMR indicates formula based on the multiple-regression model, while UM indicates formula based on unit-weighted model. Suffix A indicates formula uses ASVAB and additional tests, while O indicates ASVAB only.

Method

Participants

At Fort Hood, the retested soldiers were drawn from units of the 1st Cavalry Division and the 2d Armored Division. A total of 22 driver-trained and 36 gunner/loader-trained individuals who had been tested in Phase I of this research were located and retested.

At Grafenwoehr, the soldiers tested were drawn from units of the 8th Infantry Division during their annual tank gunnery training. A total of 8 driver-trained and 28 gunner/loader-trained individuals from Phase I of this research were retested along with 24 experienced drivers and 46 experienced gunners. The latter drivers and gunners were selected by the battalions in response to a request for 5 drivers and 10 gunners per battalion who had between 1 and 3 years of Army service. These individuals were job incumbents who were experienced at the duties for which they were to be tested.

Testing

Predictors. Sample predictor scores were available from Phase I of this research for all persons in the follow-up test. For those in the add-on group, the nonavailability of their ASVAB subtest scores, with which to compute the predictors, required administration of the 3-1/2 hour ASVAB test. The ASVAB tests were administered to the add-on crewmen by ARI personnel at Grafenwoehr, West Germany.

Ranges. At Fort Hood and Grafenwoehr, driving courses and Table VI firing ranges were established that closely approximated the conditions at Fort Knox. Driving course obstacles and difficulty, and firing distances and targets, were similar to those of the initial testing.

Scorers. At Fort Hood, a cadre of experienced tank crewmen scorers was made available by the 1st Cavalry Division Training Assistance Team. Scorers were constant across all testing. At Grafenwoehr, scorers were supplied by the Combined Arms Training Directorate. Due to other requirements during the test period, different scorers were used with different battalions.

Timing. Testing at Fort Hood took place during the week of 21 November 1978, at which time follow-up personnel had been in their units an average of 24 weeks.

Testing at Grafenwoehr took place from 16 October to 30 November 1978, at which time follow-up personnel had been in their units a mean of 21 weeks. Add-on crewmen had a mean of 36 months of Army experience.

Materials. Score sheets and testing procedures used in Phase I of this research were used again. All efforts were made to make Phase II testing identical to Phase I testing.

Results

Criterion Variables

Drivers. Performance measures for drivers in Phase II were computed in exactly the same manner as in Phase I. A driver's score on the follow-up driving course was the sum of the total value of judgments received on the obstacle course (expressed as a standard score among all soldiers tested on that course) and the overall judgment received at that same testing (also expressed as a standard score). A driver's score on the follow-up skills test was a standardized score representing the individual's performance on the two applicable stations of the Tank Crewman's Readiness Test. The follow-up driving composite was the sum of the driver's follow-up driving course score and follow-up skills test score.

In addition to the follow-up performance measures, a composite measure was created to reflect both test occasions: end of training and follow-up. The total driving course score was the sum of driver's course performance at Fort Knox and in the field, either at Fort Hood or Grafenwoehr; the total driving skills score was the sum of skills test scores at both sites; and the total driving composite was the sum of end-of-training and follow-up composites.

Gunner/Loaders. Performance measures for gunner/loaders were also similar in Phases I and II. Follow-up hits, gunnery score, gunnery skills, and gunnery composite had the same meaning as they did in Phase I. The sum of end-of-training and follow-up performance measures was designated total hits, total gunnery score, total gunnery skills score, and total gunnery composite.

The set of predictor variables previously computed and follow-up performance variables were entered into a Pearson Product Moment correlational analysis for drivers and gunners who were retested in the field.

Add-on Drivers and Gunner/Loaders. Criterion variables for additional crewmen in Europe were computed in the same manner as those of the follow-up crewmen. In all cases, standardization of criterion variables was accomplished within comparable groups only; Europe follow-up drivers, Europe add-on drivers, and Fort Hood follow-up drivers formed three separate standardization groups. The same procedure was used with gunners.

Predictor-Criterion Relationships

The results of the correlational analyses for follow-up and add-on drivers are presented in Table 7. The correlations between driver predictors and Fort Knox performance were recomputed for drivers who were retested in their unit of first assignment. The driving UMO predictor again showed a consistent pattern of significant correlation with the criteria. When driving UMA was correlated with follow-up scores, an even higher degree of relationship with performance was found. Driving UMA also showed some consistency in its significant relationship to some Fort Knox and follow-up performance measures, whereas driving MBD and MRA were inconsistent, relating only to some follow-up performance measures.

Almost all correlations for add-on drivers were too small to allow rejection of the null hypothesis. The two exceptions achieved only the .05 level of significance.

Pearson Product Moment correlations for follow-up and add-on gunners' predictors and criteria are presented in Table 8. Although gunnery UMO was significantly related to all Fort Knox performance criteria, in the follow-up performance measures only gunnery skills scores were significantly related to that predictor. Within the add-on sample of gunners, gunnery UMO was significantly related to both the gunnery skills and composite.

When performance measures from Fort Knox were added to similar measures in the soldiers' unit of first assignment (total performance), a high degree of interrelationship was found between driving UMO and the driver criteria and between UMO and the gunnery criteria.

Complete intercorrelation matrices for Phase I (Knox) and Phase II (follow-up) performance of both drivers and gunners are provided in Appendix F. Test-retest reliability of scores on driving course (Knox:follow-up) was $r = .07$, $n = 33$; gunnery score (Knox:follow-up) was $r = .06$, $n = 64$. Reliability of the hands-on testing was much greater: driving skills (Knox:follow-up) $r = .36$; gunnery skills (Knox:follow-up) $r = .37$. It may be noted that the more reliable follow-up tests (the driving skills and gunnery skills tests) were successfully predicted by driving UMO and gunnery UMO.

Discussion of Phase II

Efforts to retest the 130 drivers and 205 gunner/loaders of the first phase of this research in their unit of first assignment resulted in a follow-up sample of approximately 20 drivers and 60 gunners. Although the driver sample size is smaller than needed for an adequate follow-up, the gunner sample is sufficient to indicate the usefulness of the predictors in a field setting. The addition of 17 drivers and 46 gunners to the field testing permitted an evaluation of the predictor-performance relationships with the experienced crewmen. Although the analysis of their performance was comparable to that of the follow-up crewmen, it was not possible to combine the groups because the add-on crewmen had an average 36 months of service, presumably in armor, and had achieved their current duty positions through a process of selection and training.

The results with the unit-weighted ASVAB-only predictor of driving performance (driving UMO) indicated a significant relationship with all of the criteria for the crewmen in the follow-up testing. This would indicate that it is possible to use that formula to predict an enlistee's performance when he reaches his first unit of assignment following driver training. The failure of driving UMO to predict the performance of experienced drivers would appear to limit the generalizability of the driver predictor to recent basic armor training graduates.

Table 7
FOLLOW-UP AND ADD-ON DRIVER CORRELATIONS

CRITERION VARIABLE	DRIVING PREDICTOR VARIABLE ^a			
	MRA	MRO	UMA	UMO
FOLLOW-UP SAMPLE (N = 20)				
<u>Knox Performance</u>				
Driving course	184	.051	.301*	.319*
Driving skills	.059	-.061	.255	.293*
Driving composite	.075	-.109	.329*	.369*
<u>Follow-Up Performance</u>				
Driving course	.364*	.537**	.289	.366*
Driving skills	.346*	.178	.332*	.375**
Driving composite	.515**	.376*	.427*	.489**
<u>Total Performance</u>				
Driving course	.465*	.562**	.544**	.594**
Driving skills	.251	.013	.386*	.425**
Driving composite	.570**	.354	.633**	.665**
ADD-ON SAMPLE (N = 17)				
Driving course	.571*	.404*	.267	.159
Driving skills	-.127	-.099	.036	.035
Driving composite	.351	.321	.318	.275

* p < .05.

** p < .01.

^aMR indicates predictor formula based on multiple-regression model, while UM indicates formula based on unit-weighted model. Suffix A indicates formula includes ASVAB and additional tests; O indicates ASVAB only.

Table 8
FOLLOW-UP AND ADD-ON GUNNER CORRELATIONS

CRITERION VARIABLE	GUNNERY PREDICTOR VARIABLE ^a			
	MRA	MRO	UMA	UMO
FOLLOW-UP SAMPLE (N = 60)				
<u>Knox Performance</u>				
Gunnery score	175	065	361***	257**
Gunnery skills	271**	301**	312**	329**
Gunnery composite	343***	275**	491***	423***
<u>Follow-Up Performance</u>				
Gunnery score	070	139	041	042
Gunnery skills	155	200	305**	242*
Gunnery composite	132	212*	198	168
<u>Total Performance</u>				
Gunnery score	154	098	290**	202*
Gunnery skills	260*	315**	409***	378**
Gunnery composite	308**	307**	491***	404***
ADD-ON SAMPLE (N = 46)				
Gunnery score	116	121	216	210
Gunnery skills	295*	217	305*	322*
Gunnery composite	274	219	357*	346*

*
 $p < .05.$

**
 $p < .01.$

 $p < .001.$

^a MR indicates predictor formula based on multiple-regression model, while UM indicates formula based on unit-weighted model. Suffix A indicates formula includes ASVAB and additional tests; O indicates ASVAB only.

Among follow-up gunners, the gunnery predictor was less successful. The unit-weighted ASVAB-only gunnery predictor (gunnery UMO) showed no relationship with follow-up gunnery scores, only a moderate relationship to follow-up gunnery skills, and a nonsignificant relationship with the follow-up gunnery composite scores. For add-on gunners, however, that formula successfully predicted gunnery skills test scores and the gunnery composite score.

Interpretation of these results requires consideration of the sample size, length and reliability of the test, and the size of the demonstrated relationship. In the case of the follow-up and add-on drivers, the sample size is too small to allow confidence in any results. The fact that a significant degree of relationship is found among one small sample of drivers and no relationship among another small sample only indicates that the validity of the driver predictor in operational units must be considered uncertain until a more adequate sample can be attempted.

The sample sizes among the follow-up (60) and add-on gunners (46) are more adequate for generalization, but the reliability of the test may be questioned. Gunnery score is the criterion score based on a very short (8-item) test. This test is unreliable, as seen in the test-retest correlation of .06. The inability of the gunnery UMO formula to predict the follow-up gunnery score may be due to this weakness. When both administrations of the Table VI tests were combined (total gunnery score), making a 16-item test, the relationship between predictor and criterion reached significance. For the add-on sample only the 8-item test score was available, and an insignificant result was obtained.

The skills test is a lengthy and relatively reliable procedure (test-retest $r = .37$) and was successfully predicted in both gunner samples.

The results of Phase II testing, therefore, must be considered with caution for the driver predictors because of the inadequate sample size, but the results can be considered for the gunner predictor when an adequately reliable test is used (e.g., the skills test). The gunner predictor is seen to be effective in both a follow-up sample of recent OSUT graduates and an add-on sample of experienced gunners.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

An accurate interpretation of the research results rests on an evaluation of some seemingly inconsistent results. Accepting the findings at face value would lead to the following statements:

1. With a sample of 130 newly trained drivers, the predictor called driving UMO proved to be a valid predictor of the driving course (.216), driving skills (.243), and a driving composite (.278).
2. With a sample of 205 newly trained gunners, the predictor called gunnery UMO proved a valid predictor of gunnery score (.189), gunnery skills (.252), and gunner composite (.294).

3. With a sample of 20 follow-up drivers, driving UMO proved a valid predictor of follow-up driving course (.366), follow-up driving skills (.375), and a follow-up driving composite (.489).

4. With a sample of 60 follow-up gunners, gunnery UMO was a valid predictor of follow-up gunnery skills (.242) but was not a valid predictor of follow-up gunnery score or of a follow-up gunnery composite.

5. With a sample of 17 experienced drivers, driving UMO was not a valid predictor of the driving course, skills, or composite.

6. With a sample of 46 experienced gunners, gunnery UMO was not a valid predictor of gunnery score but was a valid predictor of gunnery skills (.322) and a valid predictor of the gunnery composite criterion (.346).

These results would lead us to believe that driving UMO is a valid predictor of driver performance in training (1) and unit of first assignment (3) but not for experienced drivers (5), and that gunnery UMO is a valid predictor of gunner performance in training (2) but an invalid predictor of gunnery score in unit of first assignment (4) and not a valid predictor of gunnery score for experienced gunners (6). The inconsistency of statements 4, 5, and 6 requires further analysis.

Two important considerations affect the interpretation of results of any research: the reliability of the sampling and reliability of the testing. In the case of (4) and (6) we find problems in predicting gunnery score, and in (5) we find a problem predicting the performance of 17 experienced drivers. Quite possibly, the problems in those statements are not brought about by the lack of a relationship between the predictor and the criteria but by sampling or testing inadequacy.

Gunnery score is a performance score based on an individual's ability to hit targets in main-gun tank gunnery. The score is based on the results of eight rounds fired, making it an 8-item test. It is well established that the reliability of a test is proportional to its length (Gulliksen, 1950). While the same short test was adequately predicted in Phase I of this research, the failure of prediction in Phase II need not be considered evidence against the efficacy of the predictor. Note that when the two administrations of the test are summed (thereby creating a 16-item test), the validity coefficient jumps to .202, which is significant at the .05 level. With this in mind, we could change (4) and (6) to read:

4a. With a sample of 60 follow-up gunners, gunnery UMO was found to be a valid predictor of follow-up gunnery skills (.242) and indeterminate with respect to follow-up gunnery score and composite.

6a. With a sample of 46 experienced gunners, gunnery UMO was a valid predictor of follow-up gunnery skills (.322) and indeterminate with respect to follow-up gunnery score and composite.

In the case of (5), the lack of a significant validity coefficient may be due to inadequate sample size. With only 17 drivers, the power of a .05 level test is only about one-third when the true population correlation (ρ) is .30 (Cohen, 1977). Consequently, even with $\rho = .30$, sample r 's would not

have permitted rejecting the null hypothesis in two out of three samples with $N = 17$. A larger sample size would increase the power of tests and perhaps result in a significant coefficient. Our result, therefore, may be restated as:

5a. Due to an inadequate sample size, the relationship was indeterminate between driving UMO and the follow-up criteria for experienced drivers.

The findings of this research may, therefore, be stated as follows:

- The performance of newly trained drivers can be predicted both in training and in the field by the predictor formula labeled driving UMO.
- The performance of newly trained gunner/loaders can be predicted both in training and in the field by gunnery UMO, provided a sufficiently reliable criterion test is used (e.g., gunnery skills).
- The performance of experienced tank crewmen may be predicted by the formulas tested, but sample size and criteria test problems preclude definitive statements. The gunner/loader predictor (gunnery UMO) shows a promising relationship to gunnery skills.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Prediction equations were developed for tank drivers and gunner/loaders to predict their level of performance after suitable training. The evaluation of tank crewman performance was attempted, using first a short and very direct test (e.g., drivers drive a tank over obstacles and gunners shoot at targets), and second, a more lengthy and comprehensive test (e.g., of other skills not directly related to driving or shooting). It was believed that together these would encompass the range of skills required and yield a composite score indicating the crewman's ability. To that end, the scores were combined to form a driving composite and a gunnery composite. These scores represent our best estimate of the crewman's ability.

The results of the research to cross-validate the predictor equations indicated that the predictor of driver performance labeled driving UMO (based on the unit-weighted model, using only readily available ASVAB scores) was a valid predictor of driver performance immediately following training, and in the follow-up test ($r = .278$ and $.489$, respectively). The gunner predictor equation labeled gunnery UMO (also based on the unit-weighted model and ASVAB scores only) was a valid predictor of gunner performance immediately following training and of follow-up gunnery skills ($r = .294$ and $.242$) but was indeterminate with respect to overall performance in the follow-up. Prediction of the performance of experienced crewmen appears to be a promising additional use of the equations, but their validity has not yet been sufficiently demonstrated in the samples and methods employed in this research.

These results indicate the potential usefulness of the predictor formulas for determining which enlistees would benefit most from training as a driver or a gunner/loader and for providing a rational basis for assignment to training programs before training has started. These formulas allow existing information (ASVAB subtest scores) to be used to predict future performance (both immediately following training and in the unit of first assignment) and represent a powerful tool for personnel selection at no additional cost to the Army.

The success of the predictors with newly trained crewmen and the partial success with experienced crewmen indicates the fruitfulness of this line of research and the need for additional testing in operational armor units with adequate sample sizes. Utilization of the predictors is discussed in ARI Research Report 1240, "Using Predictor Equations to Assess Potential Performance of Armor Enlistees" (Maitland, 1980).

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APPENDIX A
SCORE SHEETS

A-I	DRIVING COURSE	28
A-II	TABLE VI	31
A-III	DRIVER STATION 1	32
A-IV	GUNNER/LOADER STATION 1	37
A-V	GUNNER/LOADER STATION 2	44
A-VI	GUNNER/LOADER STATION 3	53
A-VII	STATION 4, COMMON TO BOTH GUNNER/LOADERS AND DRIVERS	62

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APPENDIX A-I

DRIVING COURSE A
SCORE SHEET

DRIVER NAME _____ LAST 4 SSAN _____

SCORER NAME _____ TC NAME _____

DATE _____

WEATHER CONDITIONS _____ GROUND CONDITIONS _____

PREPARE TANK BEFORE ARRIVAL OF DRIVER:

1. Transmission lever in "N"
2. Master battery switch "OFF"
3. Master fuel pump switch "OFF"
4. Driver seat "ON THE FLOOR"
5. Open crew compartment drain valve

TASK 1. Start Tank and Move Out	Done Smoothly	Done Poorly	Not Done
Cleans vision blocks	_____	_____	_____
Adjust driver's seat	_____	_____	_____
Shift to "P"	_____	_____	_____
Closed crew compartment drain valve	_____	_____	_____
Turn on Master Battery switch	_____	_____	_____
Turns on gas particulate switch	_____	_____	_____
Turn on fuel pump switch	_____	_____	_____
Starts engine	_____	_____	_____
Idle at 750 rpm	_____	_____	_____
Release brake	_____	_____	_____
Shift to "R"	_____	_____	_____
Accelerate in reverse	_____	_____	_____

On a 10 scale, how well did Driver perform in this task?

TASK 2. Back Through Barrels

Keeps constant speed	_____	_____	_____
Follows command left	_____	_____	_____
Follows command right	_____	_____	_____
Stops tank	_____	_____	_____
Shifts to "L"	_____	_____	_____
Accelerate forward	_____	_____	_____

On a 10 scale, how well did Driver perform in this task?

TASK 3. Shallow Water Crossing

	Done Smoothly	Done Poorly	Not Done
Come to stop
Move emergency heater switch to "OFF"
Close hull-turret seal air valve
Inflate hull-turret seal to 5-7 PSI
Check that crew compartment drain valve closed
Check that engine compartment drain valve closed
Check operation of bilge pump
Increase engine speed to about 1000 RPM
Entered water slowly
Maintained low speed-high rpm through water
Deflate hull-turret seal
Open crew compartment drain valve then reclose
Open engine compartment drain valve then reclose

On a 10 scale, how well did Driver perform in this task?

TASK 4. Cross MRB

Line up tank to bridge	.....	.....	.....
Tracks meet grooves on first attempt	.....	.....	.....
Crossed bridge without over-steering	.....	.....	.....
Exit bridge	.....	.....	.....

On a 10 scale, how well did Driver perform in this task?

TASK 5. Vertical Wall Descent

Line up tank to obstacle	.....	.....	.....
Lowered tank to bottom of wall	.....	.....	.....
Accelerated slowly after tank touched bottom	.....	.....	.....

On a 10 scale, how well did Driver perform in this task?

TASK 6. Ditch Crossing

Decelerated as tank entered ditch	.....	.....	.....
Lowered tank to bottom	.....	.....	.....
Met bottom of ditch with both tracks simultaneously	.....	.....	.....
Accelerate as tank reached bottom	.....	.....	.....

On a 10 scale, how well did Driver perform in this task?

	Done Smoothly	Done Poorly	Not Done
TASK 7. High Speed Run			

Accelerated
 Shifted to "H"
 Maintained constant speed after acceleration
 Controlled tank's forward motion
 Maintained high rpm on turn
 Shift to "L"

On a 10 scale, how well did Driver perform in this task?

TASK 8. Park Tank

Follow direction for parking place
 Stops tank
 Locks parking brake
 Shift to "P"
 Idle at 1000-1200 for 2-5 minutes
 Lift fuel shut-off switch
 Turn off electrical equipment
 Turn off Master Fuel Pump switch
 Turn Master Battery Switch "OFF"
 Open crew compartment drain valve
 Exit driver's seat
 Dismount of tank

On a 10 scale, how well did Driver perform in this task?

Of all the trainees you have seen, where would you rate this man based on the experience you just had in the tank he was driving. (Circle one)

Among the worst	Much worse than most	Worse than most	About average	Better than most	Much better than most	Among the best
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

APPENDIX A-II

TABLE VI

GUNNER NAME _____	SCORER NAME _____	
DATE _____	WEATHER _____	TANK _____
TARGET (RANGE)		SIGHT TO BE USED (AMMO)
1. ZERO PANEL (1200m)		PERISCOPE (HEAT)
2. STATIONARY TANK (1000m)		TELESCOPE (HEAT)
Rd 1		Rd 2
H		H
M		M
3. MOVING TANK (BATTLESIGHT)		PERISCOPE (HEAT)
Rd 1		Rd 2
H		H
M		M
4. STATIONARY TANK (1400m)		PERISCOPE (SABOT)
Rd 1		Rd 2
H		H
M		M
5. MOVING TANK (700m)		TELESCOPE (HEAT)
Rd 1		Rd 2
H		H
M		M
First Round Hits		Second Round Hits
0 1 2 3 4 5		0 1 2 3 4 5
Total Number of Hits _____		Verified by Hole Count? YES _____ NO _____

APPENDIX A-III

DRIVER
STATION 1

NAME _____
SSAN _____
SCORER NAME _____
DATE _____

TANK CREWMAN READINESS TEST

DRIVER

STATION 1

CONDITIONS. Fully operational M60A1 situated on level ground with main gun over rear deck and drain valves open. Tank has following deficiencies: track tension loose; M24 and M27 periscopes dirty.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DRIVER. "Prepare the tank for driving on a night mission in an NBC environment. Your activities will include (read list of tasks). Perform each task when I instruct you to do so. You may use your TM. I will observe your performance and serve as the other crew members as needed. Do you have any questions? Work quickly, but carefully. Ready... begin."

TASKS.

1. Perform before-operation checks and services on M27 periscope.
2. Remove M27 periscope.
3. Perform before-operation checks and services on M24 (IR) periscope.
4. Install M24 (IR) periscope.
5. Place M24 (IR) periscope into operation.
6. Perform before-operation checks and services on the gas particulate unit.
7. Perform main gun prepare-to-fire checks from Driver's station.
8. Check track tension (Driver requirements.)

PERFORMANCE MEASURES.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. PERFORM BEFORE-OPERATION MAINTENANCE CHECKS AND SERVICES ON THE M27 PERISCOPE.		
. Inspected M27 periscope and spare for cracks and dirty lenses.	—	—
. Cleaned dirty lenses.	—	—
2. REMOVE THE M27 PERISCOPE.		
. Loosened wing nuts on both sides of the periscope.	—	—
. Rotated retainers until clear of the periscope mounting lugs.	—	—
. Removed periscope from the bracket.	—	—

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
3. PERFORM BEFORE-OPERATION MAINTENANCE CHECKS AND SERVICES ON THE M24 (IR) PERISCOPE.		
. Pulled periscope holder lid handle down.	—	—
. Opened lid.	—	—
. Unlatched both catches on IR periscope stowage box.	—	—
. Removed the periscope from stowage box.	—	—
. Inspected the M24 (IR) periscope and spare head for cracked or dirty lenses and completeness.	—	—
. Cleaned dirty lenses.	—	—
4. INSTALL THE M24 (IR) PERISCOPE.		
. Closed the Driver's hatch.	—	—
. Placed the Master Battery switch in the OFF position.	—	—
. Instructed crew member to rotate the turret so the gun tube is forward.	—	—
. Pulled up (rearward) on the elevation adjustment lever to insure bind (tension) has been released on elevation clamp and elevation clamp pivots.	—	—
. Loosened the jam nut on the front (forward) inside of the elevation clamp.	—	—
. Positioned the periscope in the periscope holder.	—	—
. Pushed up on periscope until it locked in the holder. (Insured the periscope was locked in the holder before released.)	—	—
. Insured the elevation clamp is positioned in the periscope holder detent.	—	—
. Tightened the adjustment screw on the front right hand inside of the elevation clamp until the elevation clamp was firmly seated in the periscope holder detent.	—	—
. Tightened the elevation clamp adjustment screw jam nut.	—	—
. Pushed elevation adjustment lever downward (forward) and locked periscope.	—	—
. Unscrewed dust cap from power receptacle (center) location.	—	—
. Unscrewed power cable connecting plug from stowage receptacle on right-hand side of compartment.	—	—
. Threaded power cable connecting plug into periscope receptacle and hand tightened.	—	—
. CONFIRM: Did soldier expose periscope to direct sunlight?	—	—
5. PLACE THE M24 (IR) PERISCOPE INTO OPERATION.		
. Turned the Master Battery switch ON.	—	—
. Placed the Blackout Selector switch in BO DRIVE.	—	—

Yes No

- Turned the IR switch ON. — —
- Turned the Lighting Control switch handle to the left. — —
- Pulled the elevation adjustment lever up. — —
- Adjusted periscope elevation angle to a comfortable position. — —
- Pushed elevation adjustment lever down to lock the periscope in position. — —
- Loosened the two inner wingnuts on the headrest until the proper eye distance is obtained, then retightened (handtight) both wingnuts. — —
- Bent headrest to fit head contour by pulling, pushing, or twisting on each side of the headrest. — —
- Allowed periscope to warm up for 5 minutes before adjusting focus. — —
- Unscrewed left and right dust caps from bottom focus controls. — —
- Rotated left and right focus control knobs until the view through each eyepiece appeared with maximum sharpness. — —
- Screwed left and right dust covers back over focus control knobs and tightened finger tight. — —

6. PERFORM BEFORE-OPERATIONS CHECKS AND SERVICES ON THE GAS PARTICULATE UNIT.

- Inspected precleaner, particulate filter unit, housing, gas filter cannisters and air header for dents, missing or loose control knob, pinched or blocked air hose. — —
- Wiped precleaner, particulate filter unit housing, gas filter cannisters and airheater clean with a damp rag. — —
- Tightened hose assemblies and electrical cables. — —
- Removed spring clip from air inlet openings. — —
- Turned Gas Particulate switch ON. — —
- Disconnected air duct hose from Driver's orifice connector and checked air flow. — —
- Rotated air heater knob to ON and checked for indicator lamp operation. — —
- Checked air flow through the hose. — —
- Allowed air to warm up at least five minutes. — —
- Checked air temperature. — —
- Adjusted protective mask and attached air hose. — —
- Requested other crew members to check gas particulate operation. — —
- Removed and stowed air hose and protective mask. — —

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
. Rotated air heater knob to OFF.	—	—
. Turned Gas Particulate switch OFF.	—	—
. Replaced spring clip to air inlet openings.	—	—
7. PERFORM PREPARE-TO-FIRE CHECKS FROM DRIVER'S STATION		
. Started engine on TC's command, "CHECK FIRING SWITCHES."	—	—
. Reported "DRIVER READY" on TC's command, "REPORT".	—	—
8. CHECK TRACK TENSION.		
. Moved vehicle forward on level hard surface, and when signaled by Loader, coasted to a stop without applying brakes.	—	—
. Make final forward adjustments (without applying brakes) in response to Loader signals.	—	—

SCORING.

To pass, a solder must have:

- a. Installed the M24 (IR) periscope without exposing it to direct sunlight. (CONFIRM - "NO")
- b. Been checked "YES" on each performance item.

PASS FAIL

APPENDIX A-IV

LOADER/GUNNER
STATION 1

NAME _____
SSAN _____
SCORER NAME _____
DATE _____

TANK CREWMAN READINESS TEST

LOADER/GUNNER

STATION 1

CONDITIONS. M60A1 tank complete with BII, situated on level ground. An ammunition stowage plan and dummy rounds (including 3 APDS, 3 HEP, 2 HEAT and 1 APERS) are located next to tank. All ammunition stowage areas are blocked off with exception of 7 slots in the ready rack, 1 slot in the tubular stowage rack and 1 in the turret bustle; empty slots should correspond to stowage plan and types of dummy rounds. Tank has track tension loose. Dummy 7.62-mm round loaded by hand in chamber of coax with belt of dummy rounds loaded on top so that chambered round won't extract when weapon is charged. Rounds will be passed to the loader base down unless told otherwise by the loader.

INSTRUCTIONS TO LOADER/GUNNER. "This test will be given in two parts. Part 1 is a test of your ability to prepare the tank for a combat mission in an NBC environment; part 2 tests your ability to perform the duties of a loader under simulated conditions of an extended fire mission. During part 1, you are to perform the following loader tasks:

1. Perform before-operations checks and services on engine and transmission oil levels. (I will ask you whether the oil levels are acceptable.)
2. Check track tension.
3. Adjust track tension.
4. Check operation of M3 heater (gas particulate unit).
5. Stow main gun rounds.

I realize you would normally perform some additional tasks as the loader in this situation, but these are the ones you are being tested on today. Perform each task when I instruct you to do so. You may use your TM. I will observe your performance and serve as the other crew members as needed. Do you have any questions? Work quickly, but carefully. Ready... begin."

PART ONE

PERFORMANCE MEASURES.

Yes No

1. PERFORM BEFORE-OPERATIONS CHECKS AND SERVICES ON TANK ENGINE AND TRANSMISSION OIL LEVELS.

- . Checked engine oil level. — —
- . Responded correctly when asked if engine oil level was acceptable. — —
- . Checked transmission oil level. — —
- . Responded correctly when asked if transmission oil level was acceptable. — —
- . Told Driver to start engine and idle at 700-750 RPM. — —
- . Waited until engine was warm. — —

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
• Checked engine oil level.	—	—
• Responded correctly when asked if engine oil level was acceptable.	—	—
• Checked transmission oil level.	—	—
• Responded correctly when asked if transmission oil level was acceptable.	—	—
2. CHECK TRACK TENSION.		
• Directed Driver to coast to a stop so that a track link was centered on the #2 support roller.	—	—
• Coordinated with Driver by arm and hand signals so that tank coasted to a stop with track link in proper position.	—	—
• Removed dirt and mud from outboard end connectors between first and second support rollers.	—	—
• Placed string with weights on both ends over the end connectors.	—	—
• Measured the distance between the string and the end connector at the mid point between support rollers to ensure that the distance is between 7/16 to 1/2 inches.	—	—
3. ADJUST TRACK TENSION.		
• Removed the track and adjusting link screw and washer from the top of the track adjusting link.	—	—
• Used the track adjusting wrench on the track adjusting link and pulled up to increase track tension (right side) or pushed down to decrease track tension (right side). (Reversed directions for the left side.) [Track adjusting link must not extend beyond the red painted groove.]	—	—
• Adjusted track tension to 1/4-5/16 inch in tolerance.	—	—
• Installed lockwasher and lockscrew and tightened with wrench until fully seated on the shoulder.	—	—
4. CHECK OPERATION OF M3 HEATER (GAS PARTICULATE UNIT).		
On Driver's request, "CHECK GAS PARTICULATE UNIT":		
• Rotated air heater knob to ON.	—	—
• Checked air flow through hose.	—	—
• Allowed air to warm up for at least five minutes.	—	—
• Adjusted protective mask and attached air hose.	—	—
• Removed and stowed air hose and protective mask.	—	—
• Rotated air heater switch to OFF.	—	—
• Reported status of M3 Heater to the driver.	—	—

Yes No

5. STOW MAIN GUN ROUNDS IN THE TANK.

- . Determined, by reference to Ammunition Stowage Plan and present load, how many of each type of round is needed. — —
- . Called out to assisting crewman how many of a given type of round is wanted. — —
- . Insisted that round be handed in through turret nose down. — —
- . Stowed round in:
 - Ready rack by placing primer end down, swinging hinge of holder up and to the left, pulling out spring loaded knob on rod of holder, sliding hinge slot over rod behind knob, and releasing the knob. — —
 - Tubular stowage rack by pushing round in nose first, swinging handle lock over primer end of round, and rotating handle lock securely in place. — —
 - Turret bustle by seating round with nose toward inside of turret, swinging hinge up and to the left, pulling up clamp and slotting hinge in place below clamp, and pulling clamp down. — —
- . Completed stowage of rounds one type at a time. — —

PART TWO

INSTRUCTIONS TO LOADER/GUNNER. "Remember, Part 2 is a test of your ability to perform the duties of a loader under simulated conditions of an extended fire mission. We will be carrying APDS in the tube for battlesight engagements, so you will begin by loading a SABOT round. From then on, listen to the fire commands and react accordingly. Since you will be working with dummy rounds, you will have to unload rounds between firings. But wait until I give you the command to unload, then quickly remove the round and be ready for the next command. O.K...., take up your position in the Loader's Station and load a round of SABOT. I will observe your performance and serve as the other crew members as needed. Do you have any questions? Work quickly, but carefully. Ready... begin."

TASKS.

6. Load main gun in response to fire commands.
7. Ready coax in response to fire commands.
8. Rotate round in main gun misfire procedure.
9. Unload misfired main gun round.
10. Apply immediate action to reduce stoppage of an M219 machinegun.

NOTES.

- a. For Performance Measures 6 and 7, give the following fire commands, at about 15 second intervals:
 1. Gunner, SABOT tank.
 2. Gunner, HEP, antitank.
 3. Gunner, HEAT, tank.
 4. Gunner, COAX, troops.
 5. Gunner, HEP, antitank,... MISFIRE.
Note. Reload SABOT for battlesight.
 6. Gunner, BEEHIVE, TIME 1000 METERS troops.
 7. Gunner, SABOT, tank (NO "CEASE FIRE").
 8. Gunner, SABOT, tank.
 9. Gunner, HEAT, tank.
 10. Gunner, COAX, troops,... STOPPAGE.
- b. The MISFIRE command provides a break in the sequence. After you go through MISFIRE checks, tell Loader to rotate the round. Next, tell Loader to unload the round, and assist him in doing so.
- c. Loading should be timed with a stop watch. Timing should begin with announcement of ammunition element and end with Loader's announcement of "UP". Time should be cumulated for each series of five commands.

Yes No

PERFORMANCE MEASURES.

6. LOADS MAIN GUN IN RESPONSE TO FIRE COMMANDS.

- a. Battlesight, SABOT Loaded.
 - . Stood clear of path of recoil.
 - . Placed firing safety switch in FIRE.
 - . Announced "UP".
 - . Prepared to load a second round in case no "CEASE FIRE" is given.
- b. Main Gun Not Loaded.
 - . Placed firing safety switch in SAFE position.
 - . [Check replenisher tape.]
 - . Opened breech.
 - . Selected announced ammunition.
 - . Unlocked ammunition ready rack.
 - . [Set range on APERS ammunition fuze when "BEEHIVE TIME" is announced in fire command.]
 - . Inserted appropriate round into chamber by placing the round 2/3rds into chamber and pushing it the rest of the way with the heel of the fist, swinging arm up and away from closing breech.
 - . Stood clear of path of recoil.
 - . Placed firing safety switch in FIRE position.
 - . Announced "UP".

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
. Prepared to load a second round in case no "CEASE FIRE" is given.	—	—
c. SABOT Loaded, Different Ammunition Element Given.		
. Placed firing safety switch in SAFE position.	—	—
. [Checked replenisher tape.]	—	—
. Unloaded SABOT round.	—	—
. Placed and locked SABOT round in ready rack.	—	—
. Selected announced ammunition.	—	—
. Unlocked ammunition ready rack.	—	—
. [Set range on APERS ammunition fuze when "BEEHIVE TIME" is announced in fire command.]	—	—
. Inserted appropriate round into chamber by placing round 2/3rds into chamber, and pushing it the rest of the way with the heel of the fist, swinging arm up and away from closing breech.	—	—
. Stood clear of path of recoil.	—	—
. Placed firing safety switch in FIRE position.	—	—
. Announced "UP".	—	—
. Prepared to load a second round in case no "CEASE FIRE" is given.	—	—
7. READY COAX IN RESPONSE TO FIRE COMMANDS.		
. Placed coax safety in FIRE position.	—	—
. Announced "UP".	—	—
8. ROTATED ROUND IN MAIN GUN MISFIRE PROCEDURE.		
On Gunner's command "ROTATE ROUND":		
. Placed firing safety switch in SAFE position.	—	—
. Opened breech slowly enough to extract round about 1/2 way.	—	—
. Rotated round 1/2 turn.	—	—
. Pushed round into chamber with heel of the fist, swinging arm up and away from closing breech.	—	—
. Stood clear of path of recoil.	—	—
. Placed firing safety switch in FIRE position.	—	—
. Announced "UP."	—	—
9. UNLOAD MISFIRED MAIN GUN ROUND.		
. Told Gunner to turn main gun turret power switches OFF.	—	—
. Placed firing safety switch in SAFE position.	—	—
. Opened breech.	—	—
. Held breech operating handle down while TC (Gunner) pried round out of chamber.	—	—
. Returned breech operating handle to latched position.	—	—

Yes No

10. APPLY IMMEDIATE ACTION TO REDUCE STOPPAGE OF AN M219 MACHINEGUN.

On Command "STOPPAGE":

- . Waited 5 seconds to allow for a hangfire. _____
- . Charged the machinegun, locking the recoiling parts to the rear. _____
- . Checked to see if the ammunition is feeding into the weapon. _____
- . Announced "UP." _____

On Command "STOPPAGE":

- . Pulled barrel extension to the rear. _____
- . Placed safety in SAFE. _____
- . Raised cover and removed the ammunition. _____
- . Removed "misfired" round from chamber. _____
- . Placed safety in FIRE and hand functioned the weapon one cycle. _____
- . Reloaded the weapon. _____
- . Announced "UP." _____

SCORING.

To pass, soldier must have:

- a. Correctly responded to engine and transmission dip stick reading.
- b. Detected that track tension was loose and adjusted it.
- c. Stowed dummy rounds according to ammunition stowage plan.
- d. Executed the first five fire commands in a total time of 35 seconds, and the second five commands (five loading reactions) in 1 minute 35 seconds.

Elapsed Time:

Commands 1 - 5 seconds
Commands 6 - 10 seconds

- e. Responded to "MISFIRE", including unloading the misfired round, within 2 1/2 minutes.

Elapsed Time: seconds

- f. Responded to STOPPAGE by removing misfired round within 10 seconds of command, and completing procedure within 15 seconds.

Elapsed Time:

Removed round seconds
Announced UP seconds

- g. Selected the correct round in response to each fire command.

- h. Checked replenisher tape at least once during the test.

- i. Correctly responded to replenisher reading.

- . Added oil if tape indicated two rough edges.
- . Continued to load if tape indicated one rough and one smooth edge.
- . Drained oil if tape indicated two smooth edges.

- j. Set correct range on BEEHIVE round.

- k. Been checked "YES" on each performance measures.

PASS FAIL

APPENDIX A - V

LOADER/GUNNER
STATION 2

NAME _____

SSAN _____

SCORER NAME _____

DATE _____

TANK CREWMAN READINESS TEST

LOADER/GUNNER

STATION 2

CONDITIONS. Fully operational M60A1 situated on level ground. The M219 machinegun is mounted and loaded with dummy ammunition. A complete gun-tool roll is stowed according to unit loading plan. Boresight panel is at appropriate range (1200 meters). Gun tube is above horizontal.

INSTRUCTIONS TO LOADER/GUNNER. "The test at this station will be conducted in two parts. During Part 1 you will perform some loader tasks; in Part 2 you will perform some gunner tasks. As the loader, you are to clear, remove, disassemble, assemble, mount, and load the M219 machinegun, then disassemble and assemble the breechblock. Some of the tasks will be timed. You will have 30 seconds to clear the machinegun, 2 minutes to disassemble the machinegun, and 7 minutes to assemble it. You will have 10 minutes to remove and disassemble the breechblock, and 10 minutes to assemble and install it. Perform each task when I instruct you to do so. I will alert you before I start timing on each of these tasks. I will not assist you during the test. You may use your TM, but remember, you will be timed on some tasks. I will observe your performance and serve as the other crew member as needed. Do you have any questions? Work quickly, but carefully. Ready... begin."

TASKS.

1. Clear M219 machinegun.
2. Remove M219 machinegun from tank.
3. Disassemble M219 machinegun.
4. Assemble M219 machinegun.
5. Check operation of an M219 machinegun.
6. Mount M219 machinegun in tank.
7. Load an M219 machinegun.
8. Disassemble breechblock.
9. Assemble breechblock.

PART ONE

Yes No

PERFORMANCE MEASURES.

1. CLEAR AN M219 MACHINEGUN (30 SECONDS).

- . Place safety in FIRE position.
- . Charged weapon to lock moving parts to the rear.
- . Directed gunner to place machinegun switch in the OFF position.
- . Placed safety in the SAFE position.
- . Open cover assembly.
- . Removed ammunition belt from the machinegun.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
• Raised feed tray.	—	—
• Looked for ammunition.	—	—
• Place safety in FIRE position.	—	—
• Move bolt forward.	—	—
• Place safety in SAFE position.	—	—
• Close feed tray and cover.	—	—

Elapsed Time: _____ seconds.

2. REMOVE M219 MACHINEGUN FROM TANK (NOT TIMED).

• Disconnected electrical lead from solenoid.	—	—
• Loosened three support set screws in collar on gun mount cover shield.	—	—
• Removed machinegun retainer.	—	—
• Removed the machinegun.	—	—
• Removed the spent cartridge bag.	—	—
• Removed the case ejection shield.	—	—

3. DISASSEMBLE M219 MACHINEGUN (2 MINUTES).

• Removed barrel and jacket assembly from receiver.	—	—
• Separated barrel from jacket assembly.	—	—
• Removed cover assembly.	—	—
• Removed feed tray.	—	—
• Removed guide rod springs while holding barrel extension forward.	—	—
• Separated guide rods from guide rod springs.	—	—
• Removed backplate assembly.	—	—
• Retracted barrel assembly.	—	—
• Depressed buffer support lever and removed barrel extension.	—	—
• Removed breechblock from barrel extension assembly.	—	—
• Removed retainer clip and charger assembly from projecting stud.	—	—

Elapsed Time: _____ seconds.

4. ASSEMBLE M219 MACHINEGUN (2 MINUTES).

• Installed charger assembly.	—	—
• Placed breechblock assembly in barrel extension.	—	—
• Installed barrel extension.	—	—
• Installed backplate assembly.	—	—
• Joined guide rods and guide rod springs.	—	—
• Installed feed tray.	—	—
• Installed cover assembly.	—	—
• Joined barrel to the jacket assembly.	—	—
• Joined barrel and jacket assembly with the receiver.	—	—

Elapsed Time: _____ seconds.

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
5. CHECK OPERATION OF M219 MACHINEGUN (NOT TIMED).	
. Placed safety in FIRE position.	— —
. Charged weapon to lock moving parts to the rear.	— —
. Allowed barrel extension to ease forward by keeping tension on the charging handle and depressing the manual firing trigger.	— —
6. MOUNT M219 MACHINEGUN IN TANK (NOT TIMED).	
. Backed-off the three support set screws on the gun mount cover shield flush with the collar of the gun port.	— —
. Had the gunner depress the gun tube so that it was horizontal or slightly below.	— —
. Placed the shell ejection shield on the shield support and fastened the six snap fasteners which hold it in place.	— —
. Installed the spent cartridge bag on the empty cartridge bag support by fastening the eight snap fasteners which hold it in place.	— —
. Slid the machinegun into the machinegun port until the rearmost portion of the jacket assembly (the disconnector holes) were flush with the machinegun bracket assembly.	— —
. Inserted the two cap screws and lock washers in their respective holes and tightened them down.	— —
. Plugged in the machinegun electrical lead to the solenoid on the machinegun's backplate assembly.	— —
7. LOAD M219 MACHINEGUN (NOT TIMED).	
. Pushed forward on the rear of the left cover latch rod assembly and raised the cover.	— —
. Raised the feed tray.	— —
. Placed the machinegun safety in the FIRE position.	— —
. Charged (cocked) the machinegun by pulling the charger handle to the rear.	— —
. Inspected the chamber for obstructions by looking and feeling in the chamber.	— —
. Placed safety in the SAFE position.	— —
. Lowered feed tray.	— —
. Fed ammunition belt through chute of ammunition box.	— —
. Placed first round of ammunition belt in feed tray slot with the open side of ammunition link loops facing down.	— —
. Closed machinegun cover assuring that lock rod is engaged.	— —

Yes No

8. DISASSEMBLE MAIN GUN BREECHBLOCK (10 MINUTES).

a. Removal:

- . Placed the main gun safety switch in the SAFE position. — —
- . Placed breechblock crank stop in the REAR position. — —
- . Opened the breech and looked for obstruction. — —
- . Closed the breech manually by tripping the extractors with an empty cartridge case or a wooden block. — —
- . Removed firing pin spring by depressing plunger, moving plunger to the right, twisting firing pin spring retainer counter-clockwise until the lug aligned with the groove in the breech-block, and removing the retainer and spring. — —
- . Removed firing pin and retractor guide with firing pin retractor by inserting screwdriver blade into retractor guide slot and prying outward. — —
- . Screwed eye bolt into top of breechblock. — —
- . Suspended chain hoist from hook on the turret ceiling and connected chain hoist to eye bolt. — —
- . Took up slack with the chain hoist to support breechblock. — —
- . Applied tension on closing spring by turning adjuster clockwise with spanner wrench. — —
- . Removed tension from the closing spring by depressing plunger from its notch with a screwdriver and allowing adjuster to turn counterclockwise under control of the spanner wrench. — —
- . Inserted small screwdriver into hold in breech-block crank stop and slid stop forward. — —
- . Started breechblock downward by rotating operating handle rearward and down, and with chain hoist let the breechblock begin descending. — —
- . Returned the operating handle to the latched position. — —
- . Lowered the breechblock until breechblock crank pivot was free of the T-slot, and removed pivot. — —
- . Lowered breechblock until breechblock was on the turret floor. — —
- . Released chain hoist from the eye bolt. — —
- . Removed right and left extractors from the breech ring. — —

Yes No

b. Disassembly:

- Depressed firing contact plate plunger and turned firing contact plate counterclockwise until arrows on plate and breechblock were alined with each other. — —
- Removed firing contact plate, firing contact plate plunger, and spring. — —
- Removed plastic washer, firing contact, and firing contact sleeve. — —
- Removed retractor pivot pin and firing pin retractor from retractor guide. — —
- Removed screw, washers, and clamp securing the retractor driver to the bottom of the breech-block. (Use Allen wrench to remove screws.) — —
- Removed retractor driver, retractor driver shaft, and spring. — —

Elapsed Time: _____ minutes.

9. ASSEMBLE MAIN GUN BREECHBLOCK (10 MINUTES).

a. Assembly:

- Installed retractor driver spring, shaft, and retractor driver into the bottom of the breechblock. — —
- Affixed the retractor group to the bottom of breechblock by installing securing clamp, washers, and screw with the Allen wrench. — —
- Inserted firing contact sleeve, firing contact, plastic washer, spring, and firing contact plate plunger into the breechblock. — —
- Installed firing pin retractor into retractor guide and secured it with the retractor pivot pin. — —
- Replaced firing contact plate by alining the arrow and depressing and rotating the plate clockwise until firing contact plate plunger engaged locking note in plate. — —

b. Installation:

- Installed right and left extractors into extractor pivots in the breech ring. — —
- Inserted chain hoist into eye bolt on breechblock. — —
- Raised breechblock and guided it into breech ring until breechblock came in contact with extractor plungers. — —
- Depressed plungers and moved breechblock upward. — —
- Installed breechblock crank pivots in breech-block crank. — —
- Inserted pivot in breechblock T-slot. — —
- Tripped extractors with the screwdriver and raised the breechblock to the closed position. — —

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
• Inserted small screwdriver or rod into the hole in breechblock crank stop and slid stop to the rear position.	—	—
• Jiggled the crank stop back and forth to assure that the plunger was seated in its recess.	—	—
• Released the tension on the chain hoist.	—	—
• Turned adjuster clockwise until plunger entered the first recess.	—	—
• Removed chain hoist and eye bolt.	—	—
• Installed retractor guide with firing pin retractor and firing pin in its well by pushing guide forward until it was flush with inner surface of the well.	—	—
• Installed firing pin spring and firing pin spring retainer.	—	—
• Depressed plunger, and twisted retainer clockwise until plunger was seated in its recess.	—	—
• Opened and closed breech several times to test for binding or shock.	—	—
• Adjusted tension on the closing spring to counteract any binding or shock in breech operation.	—	—

Elapsed Time: _____ minutes.

SCORING.

To pass, soldier must have:

- a. Checked operation of the M219 (without being told) after assembling it.
- b. Cleared the M219 within the time specified.
- c. Completed disassembly and assembly of the M219 and breechblock within the time specified.
- d. Been checked "Yes" on all performance measures.

PASS FAIL

PART TWO

INSTRUCTIONS TO LOADER/GUNNER. "In Part 2 of this test, you will perform the following tasks from the Gunner's station to prepare the tank for a tactical mission in a nuclear environment:

10. Check operation of M3 heater (gas particulate unit).

11. Charge manual elevation system.

12. Place turret into power operation.

13. Prepare Gunner's telescope for operation.

14. Prepare Gunner's periscope for daylight operation.

Perform each task when I instruct you to do so. You may use your TM.

I will observe your performance and serve as other crew members as needed. Do you have any questions? Work quickly, but carefully.

Ready... begin."

Yes No

PERFORMANCE MEASURES.

10. CHECK OPERATION OF M3 HEATER.

On Driver's request, "CHECK GAS PARTICULATE UNIT":

- Rotated air heater knob to ON and check for Indicator lamp operation. ||||| |||||
- Checked air flow through hose. ||||| |||||
- Allowed air to warm up for at least five minutes. ||||| |||||
- Checked air temperature. ||||| |||||
- Adjusted protective mask and attached air hose. ||||| |||||
- Removed and stowed air hose and protective mask. ||||| |||||
- Rotated air heater switch to OFF and listened for audible click. ||||| |||||
- Reported status of M3 heater to Driver. ||||| |||||

11. CHARGE MANUAL ELEVATION SYSTEM.

- Rotated the manual elevation handle to depress the main gun until the handle could no longer be rotated with one hand. ||||| |||||

12. PLACE TURRET INTO POWER OPERATION.

- Performed zero pressure check to insure accumulator charge of 450-500 PSI. ||||| |||||
- Checked hydraulic power pack oil level. ||||| |||||
- Insured the tank and surrounding area are clear of obstruction. ||||| |||||
- Insured crew is in safe position and Driver has lowered his seat and has his head down. ||||| |||||
- Instructed Loader to release gun tube from travel lock. ||||| |||||
- Unlocked turret lock. ||||| |||||
- Announced POWER to alert the crew. ||||| |||||

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
. Asked driver if engine was running and set at 800 to 900 RPM.	—	—
. Placed manual traversing handle locking lever in the detent position.	—	—
. Turned TURRET POWER switch ON.	—	—
. Squeezed magnetic brake switch and rotated Gunner's control handle to traverse turret.	—	—
. Rotated handles rearward and forward to elevate and depress gun.	—	—

13. PREPARE GUNNER'S TELESCOPE FOR OPERATION.

. Tightened eyepiece hanger and screws.	—	—
. Seated pin on the telescope and the slot on the holder assembly.	—	—
. Adjusted headrest by loosening adjusting nut and sliding headrest to desired position and tightening nut.	—	—
. Cleaned lenses.	—	—
. Focused eyepiece by rotating diopter to the maximum plus reading and then rotating back.	—	—
. Set reticle illumination by rotating the rheostat knob on instrument light M50.	—	—
. Removed filters from filter box.	—	—
. Attached filter to telescope eyepiece.	—	—
. Viewed through eyepiece and moved reticle selector to each position checking to see that both reticles are visible.	—	—

14. PREPARE GUNNER'S PERISCOPE FOR DAYLIGHT OPERATION.

. Adjusted the daylight and IR headrest for proper fit.	—	—
. Opened ballistic shield.	—	—
. Adjusted diopter on the daylight sight by rotating the diopter to the maximum-plus reading and then back.	—	—
. Set the reticle illumination by rotating the light source control knob until reticle appears with desired brightness.	—	—

SCORING.

To pass, soldier must have been checked "Yes" on each performance item.

PASS FAIL

APPENDIX A - VI

LOADER/GUNNER
STATION

NAME _____

SSAN _____

SCORER NAME _____

DATE _____

TANK CREWMAN READINESS TEST

LOADER/GUNNER

STATION 3

CONDITIONS. Fully operational M60A1 situated on level ground with coaxial machinegun mounted. Boresight panel is at appropriate range (1200 meters). Gun tube is aimed at boresight target, but slightly out of alignment with respect to target. Gunner's direct fire sights are dirty and instrument lights are inoperative.

INSTRUCTIONS TO LOADER/GUNNER. "This test will be conducted in two parts. During Part 1 you will perform some loader tasks; in Part 2 you will perform some gunner tasks. As the loader you will.

1. Prepare tank for boresighting.
2. Boresight M219 machinegun.
3. Check boresight alignment of main gun.
4. Perform main gun prepare-to-fire checks from Loader's station.

Perform each task when I instruct you to do so. You may use your TM. I will observe your performance and serve as the other crew members as needed. Do you have any questions? Work quickly, but carefully. Ready... begin."

PART ONE

Yes No

PERFORMANCE MEASURES.

1. PREPARE TANK FOR BORESIGHTING.

- . Placed back thread over witness lines on muzzle end of main gun and secured thread tautly.
- . Removed firing mechanism from breechblock.

— —

2. BORESIGHT M219 MACHINEGUN MOUNTED ON TANK.

- . Removed the solenoid electrical lead from the machinegun backplate assembly by pulling the solenoid plug down.
- . Pulled the right disconnecter ring rearward to disengage the disconnecter pin from the disconnecter hole.
- . Rotated the receiver downward and pulled rearward until disengaged from mounting block.
- . Loosened support setscrews located in the gun mounted cover shield collar approximately 1 1/2 turns.
- . Selected the target employed to boresight the main gun.

— —
— —
— —
— —
— —

Yes No

- . Alined the machinegun bore vertically on target while viewing the aiming point through the right binocular M17Al so as to adjust the machinegun elevation alinement with the bore of the main gun by loosening or tightening the adjusting screws. — —
- . Alined the machinegun bore horizontally while viewing the aiming point through the right binocular M17Al so as to adjust the machinegun azimuth alinement with the bore of the main gun by loosening or tightening the front end and rear horizontal adjusting screws. — —
- . Tightened all lock and jam nuts. — —
- . Adjusted support setscrews in the gun mount cover shield collar until they contact the flash suppressor body then backed them off 1/4 to 1/2 turn. — —

3. CHECK BORESIGHT ALINEMENT OF MAIN GUN.

On request from Gunner to confirm that muzzle cross threads are on aiming point:

- . Checked alinement of main gun by sighting through firing pip hole with M17Al binocular to see if cross threads lay on aiming point. — —
- . Reported gun out of alinement and assisted Gunner to aline it. — —

4. PERFORM MAIN GUN PREPARE-TO-FIRE CHECKS FROM LOADER'S STATION.

On command "PREPARE TO FIRE":

- . Checked recoil oil by feeling replenisher indicator tape for one rough and one smooth edge. — —
- . Opened breech and looked in chamber for obstruction. — —
- . Tightened M219 machinegun mounting bolts. — —
- . Plugged electrical lead into solenoid. — —

On command "CHECK FIRING SWITCHES":

- . Placed main gun safety switch in FIRE POSITION. — —
- . Installed circuit tester between breechblock and face of chamber. — —

Yes No

- . Observed for lighting of circuit tester bulb each time Gunner or TC announced "ON THE WAY", and announced "NO FIRE" any time bulb failed to light.
- . Closed the cover on the coaxial machinegun, charged it, and listened for forward action of barrel and barrel extension when Gunner and TC activated firing switches (recharging coax before each check.)
- . Removed and stowed circuit tester.

On command "REPORT":

- . Reported "LOADER READY."

SCORING.

To pass, soldier must have:

- a. Reported that main gun was not alined with boresight target and correctly assisted the Gunner to aline it.
- b. Alined M219 with boresight target.
- c. Been checked "Yes" on all performance measures.

PASS FAIL

PART TWO

INSTRUCTIONS TO LOADER/GUNNER. "In Part 2 of this test you will perform the following tasks from the Gunner's station:

5. Perform main gun prepare-to-fire checks from Gunner's station.
6. Prepare tank for boresighting.
7. Prepare azimuth indicator for operation.
8. Operate elevation quadrant (elevate main gun to +15).
9. Boresight Gunner's telescope.
10. Boresight daylight sight of Gunner's periscope during daylight.
11. Boresight IR sight of Gunner's periscope during daylight
12. Boresight tank searchlight using alternate method.
13. Boresight M219 machinegun.

Perform each task when I instruct you to do so. You may use your TM. I will observe your performance and serve as the other crew members as needed. Do you have any questions? Work quickly, but carefully. Ready... begin."

Yes No

PERFORMANCE MEASURES.

5. PERFORM PREPARE-TO-FIRE CHECKS FROM GUNNER'S STATION.

On command PREPARE-TO-FIRE:

- . Cleaned interior direct fire sights. — —
- . Opened and closed ballistic shield. — —
- . Checked instrument lights and indicated they were inoperative. — —

On command CHECK FIRING SWITCHES:

- . Turned main gun switch ON. — —
- . Depressed firing trigger on power control handle and trigger on manual elevating control handle. — —
- . Rotated main gun manual firing device T-handle. — —

Note: Announced ON THE WAY each time a trigger is checked for the main gun or the manual firing device is actuated.)

- . Turned main gun switch OFF. — —
- . Turned coaxial machinegun switch ON. — —
- . Depressed firing trigger on manual elevating control handle. — —
- . Turned coaxial machinegun switch OFF. — —

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
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On command CHECK FIRING CONTROLS:

- . Set range correction knob of ballistic computer at zero.
- . Turned superelevation handcrank.
- . Pushed RESET button on computer
- . Index various ranges into computer.
- . Turned range correction knob of ballistic computer to proper setting.
- . Reported GUNNER READY on command REPORT.

—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—

6. PREPARE TANK FOR BORESIGHTING.

After "LOADER" removed firing mechanism from breechblock:

- . Centered right telescope of binocular M17A1 over firing pinhole.
- . Alined axis of 105mm gun bore on right angle of aiming point by operating the manual traversing and elevating handles according to the Loader's directions.

—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—

7. PREPARE AZIMUTH INDICATOR FOR OPERATION.

- . Rotated rheostat knob until desired brightness is obtained.
- . Placed the aiming cross of the periscope on the reference point.
- . Performed accuracy tests by manually traversing turret 360 degrees to return to original reference point.
- . Set the micrometer and azimuth points on zero.
- . Performed slippage test by traversing the turret rapidly in power and stopping suddenly.
- . Repeated this operation two or more times in same direction.
- . Traversed turret manually in opposite direction to return to original reference point.
- . Insured that both the micrometer and azimuth points are set.

—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—

8. OPERATE MAIN GUN, ALANT ELEVATE MAIN GUN TO +1°

- . Aimed main gun at the center of the target and held steady in line of sight.
- . Measured the elevation of the gun tube by rotating the tip micrometer knob until the bubble is centered in the level vial.

—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
--	------------	-----------

- . Announced elevation by reading from the elevation and micrometer scales.

CONFIRM +15

9. BORESIGHT GUNNER'S TELESCOPE.

- . Set superelevation counter on the ballistic computer to zero.
- . Moved reticle selector switch until reticle corresponding to type of ammunition that will be used to zero can be seen through the eyepiece.
- . Unlocked telescope mount elevation and deflection boresight knobs.
- . Rotated the boresight knobs until the boresight aiming point is in the same position as the muzzle cross threads.
- . Moved elevation and deflection knob locking levers to the lock position.
- . Rotated slip scales on the elevation and deflection knobs to read 3 and 3.
- . Told Loader to confirm that the muzzle cross threads are on the aiming point.

CONFIRM

10. BORESIGHT DAYLIGHT SIGHT OF GUNNER'S PERISCOPE.

- . Sighted through the eyepiece, disengaged the elevation and deflection boresight knobs, and rotated the knobs until the aiming cross is on the same aiming point as the muzzle cross threads.
- . Rotated slip scale on the elevation and deflection boresight knobs to read 4 and 4.
- . Placed daylight sight reticle on the aiming point.
- . Told Loader to confirm that the muzzle cross threads are on the aiming point.

CONFIRM

Yes No

11. BORESIGHT IR SIGHT OF GUNNER'S PERISCOPE DURING DAYLIGHT.

- . Opened the ballistic shield. — —
- . Placed opaque material over the periscope head assembly with a 3/4 inch hole in line with the IR body. — —
- . Placed the IR switch in the 1.5 volt position. — —
- . Viewed through the IR eyepiece and rotated the IR diopter to the maximum plus reading then back until the grain on the converter tube surface as seen through the eyepiece appears clear and sharp. — —
- . Rotated the light source control until the reticle illumination has the desired brightness. — —
- . Sighted through the eyepiece and rotated focusing ring until the target appears with the maximum sharpness. — —
- . Disengaged and rotated the elevation and deflection boresight knobs until the aiming cross of the reticle is alined on the same aiming point as the muzzle cross threads. — —
- . Rotated slip scale on the elevation and deflection boresight knobs to read 4 and 4. — —
- . Placed aiming cross on the reticle of the daylight scope on the aiming point. — —
- . Told Loader to confirm that the muzzle cross threads are on the aiming point. — —

CONFIRM — —

12. BORESIGHT TANK SEARCHLIGHT USING THE ALTERNATE METHOD.

After "TC" laid the bottom of the searchlight beam above and just touching the reference mark:

- . Removed superelevation from fire control system using computer's handcrank. — —
- . Boresighted main gun on lower cross. — —
- . Centered the bubble on the elevation quadrant using the micrometer knob. — —
- . Applied plus 5 mils to elevation quadrant using the micrometer knob. — —
- . Manually elevated the gun until the bubble is centered. — —

CONFIRM — —

Yes No

13. BORESIGHT AN M219 MACHINEGUN MOUNTED ON A TANK.

After "LOADER" tightened both horizontal adjustment screws:

- . Rotated, either to the left or right, the rheostat knob on the infinity sight M44C for periscope M31 or the rheostate knob of the light source control for periscope M32 in order to adjust brightness of reticle. — —
- . Rotated both the elevation and deflection boresight knobs on the infinity sight so as to aline the center reticle on aiming point of target. — —

CONFIRM — —

SCORING.

To pass:

- a. The soldier must have been checked "Yes" on each performance measure.
- b. The scorer must verify that optics and weapons are boresighted by confirming that reticle aiming crosses are on same aiming points as muzzle cross threads.
- c. The main gun must be elevated to +15.

PASS FAIL

APPENDIX A - VII

STATION 4

NAME _____

SSAN _____

SCORER NAME _____

DATE _____

STATION 4

ACTIVITY 1: Target Acquisition

CONDITIONS. Give each soldier an answer sheet, a test booklet, and a pencil. A chair and a writing surface must be available for each soldier. A stopwatch will be necessary to time the task.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIER. "During this activity you will take a written test on some target acquisition subjects. These include: 'Target Acquisition Scanning Techniques', 'Locating and Reporting Targets', and 'Target Range Estimation'. Write all your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will have 15 minutes to complete the test. If you have any questions during the test, raise your hand. Before we begin, write your name, your SSAN, and the date in the spaces on your answer sheet . . . Are there any questions about what you are to do? . . . You have 15 minutes . . . Begin."

PERFORMANCE MEASURES.

This written test covers three target acquisition subjects:

1. Target Acquisition Scanning Techniques (8 Questions, 15 Answers).
2. Locating and Reporting Targets (3 Questions, 14 Answers).
3. Target Range Estimation (5 Questions, 13 Answers).

SCORING.

A PASS/FAIL score will be given for each target acquisition subject. The PASS/FAIL cutoff for each is:

1. Target Acquisition Scanning Techniques (12 correct answers, 80%).
2. Locating and Reporting Targets (11 correct answers, 80%).
3. Target Range Estimation (9 correct answers, 70%).

STATION 4

ACTIVITY 2: Replenisher Tape

CONDITIONS. Replenisher tape mock-up positioned forward of the soldier in the same relative position as in the loader's station. The tape can be set in any one of four positions: (1) one rough edge and one smooth (2) two rough edges (3) two smooth edges, and (4) two long notches. Present each of the four settings twice in a series of eight settings in random order to soldier.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIER. "In this part of the test I am going to give you some different settings of the replenisher tape, and you are to feel the tape and tell me what action you would take if you got that reading (a) during firing, and (b) before firing (during mission preparation). I will set up the tape and say "Before firing" ("During firing"), "Ready," you should then reach up into the mock-up, feel the tape and immediately report what action is called for."

TASK.

Determine corrective action required by replenisher tape.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES.

Yes No

- Reached up with left hand behind the rangefinder and to the left end of the replenisher cylinder and felt tape. ____ ____
- Took no action if felt one rough edge and one smooth edge. ____ ____
- Added oil to replenisher (after announcing "CEASE FIRE," if during firing) if felt rough edges on both sides of tape. ____ ____
- Continued to check tape frequently during firing if felt smooth edges on both sides of tape, but drained oil from replenisher at first opportunity. ____ ____
- Drained oil from replenisher (after announcing "CEASE FIRE," if during firing) if felt two long notches in tape. ____ ____

SCORING.

To pass, soldier must have:

- a. Stated the correct action for each of the eight test trials for during-firing and before-firing conditions.
- b. Responded in each trial without hesitation, immediately after feeling the tape.

STATION 4

ACTIVITY 3: Caliber .45 Pistol

CONDITIONS. Caliber .45 pistol and magazine loaded with dummy caliber .45 ammunition is on a table in front of the soldier. The weapon is cleared. These conditions are necessary for the first performance measure. The conditions for the remaining performance measures follow from each preceding one. If the soldier performs a performance measure incorrectly, set up the test conditions for the next one.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIER. "You will perform five tasks during this activity. They are:

1. Load the caliber .45 pistol.
2. Clear the caliber .45 pistol.
3. Disassemble the caliber .45 pistol.
4. Assemble the caliber .45 pistol.
5. Perform immediate action on caliber .45

I will give you specific instructions for each task. Located in front of you is a loaded magazine and a cleared caliber .45 pistol. You must load the pistol. You will have five seconds. Do you have any questions concerning this requirement? Ready . . . begin."

PERFORMANCE MEASURES.

Yes No

1. LOAD THE CALIBER .45 PISTOL.

- . Inserted magazine.
- . Pulled slide to the rear then released.

Elapsed Time: _____ seconds

NOTE: Tell soldier to put pistol down. If soldier did not load pistol correctly, you must do so.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIER: "Your next requirement is to clear the weapon. You will have ten seconds. Do you have any questions concerning this requirement? Ready . . . begin."

2. CLEAR THE CALIBER .45 PISTOL.

	Yes	No
. Kept weapon in RAISED PISTOL position.	____	____
. Removed magazine.	____	____
. Pulled slide to the rear and locked slide.	____	____
. Looked and felt into chamber.	____	____
. Allowed slide to go forward.	____	____
. Pulled trigger.	____	____

Elapsed Time: _____ seconds

NOTE: Tell soldier to put pistol down. If soldier did not clear pistol correctly, you must do so.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIER: "You have one minute to field disassemble the weapon. Do you have any questions concerning this requirement? Ready . . . begin."

3. DISASSEMBLE THE CALIBER .45 PISTOL.

	Yes	No
. Removed recoil spring plug.	____	____
. Removed slide top.	____	____
. Removed receiver group.	____	____
. Removed recoil spring and recoil spring guide.	____	____
. Removed barrel bushing.	____	____
. Removed barrel and slide group.	____	____

Elapsed Time: _____ seconds

NOTE: If soldier did not disassemble pistol correctly, you must do so.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIER: "Now assemble the pistol and perform a function check. You will have two minutes. Do you have any questions concerning this requirement? Ready . . . begin."

4. ASSEMBLE THE CALIBER .45 PISTOL.

	Yes	No
. Inserted barrel in slide group.	____	____
. Inserted barrel bushing.	____	____
. Replaced recoil spring and recoil spring guide.	____	____
. Replaced receiver group.	____	____
. Replaced slide stop.	____	____
. Inserted magazine.	____	____
. Performed a function check.	____	____

Elapsed Time: _____ seconds

NOTE: If soldier did not assemble pistol correctly, you must do so.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIER: "Pick up the weapon and point it down range as in firing. Assume the weapon failed to fire. Perform immediate action required when the slide is forward. Be sure you wait the required time for the hang fire. You will have 20 seconds. Do you have any questions concerning this requirement? Ready . . . begin."

5. PERFORM IMMEDIATE ACTION ON CALIBER .45 PISTOL.

- . Recocked hammer and attempted to fire.
- . Waited ten seconds for hang fire.
- . Pulled slide to the rear.
- . Allowed slide to go forward.
- . Attempted to fire.

Yes No

Elapsed Time: _____ seconds

SCORING.

To pass, soldier must have:

- a. Completed each task within the time specified.
- b. Been checked "Yes" on all performance measures.

STATION 4

ACTIVITY 4: M3A1 Submachinegun

CONDITIONS. M3A1 Submachinegun and magazine loaded with dummy caliber .45 ammunition is on a table in front of the soldier. The weapon is cleared. These conditions are necessary for the first performance measure. The conditions for the remaining performance measures follow from each preceding one. If the soldier performs a performance measure incorrectly, set up the test conditions for the next one.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIER. "You will perform five tasks during this activity. They are:

1. Load the M3A1 Submachinegun.
2. Clear the M3A1 Submachinegun.
3. Disassemble the M3A1 Submachinegun.
4. Assemble the M3A1 Submachinegun.
5. Perform immediate action on the M3A1 Submachinegun.

I will give you specific instructions for each task. Located in front of you is a loaded magazine and a cleared M3A1 Submachinegun. You must load the submachinegun. You will have five seconds. Do you have any questions concerning this requirement? Ready . . . begin."

PERFORMANCE MEASURES.

Yes No

1. LOAD THE M3A1 SUBMACHINEGUN.

- . Opened cover.
- . Pulled bolt to the rear.
- . Closed cover.
- . Inserted magazine.

Elapsed Time: _____ seconds

NOTE: Tell soldier to put submachinegun down. If soldier did not load submachinegun correctly, you must do so.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIER: "Your next requirement is to clear the submachinegun. You will have ten seconds. Do you have any questions concerning this requirement? Ready . . . begin."

2. CLEAR THE M3A1 SUBMACHINEGUN.

. Pressed magazine catch and removed magazine.	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
. Opened cover.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Pulled bolt to rear, looked and felt into chamber.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Squeezed trigger and allowed bolt to go forward.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Closed cover.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Elapsed Time: _____ seconds

NOTE: Tell soldier to put submachinegun down. If soldier did not clear submachinegun correctly, you must do so.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIER: "You have one minute to field disassemble the submachinegun. Do you have any questions concerning this requirement? Ready . . . begin."

3. DISASSEMBLE THE M3A1 SUBMACHINEGUN.

. Removed stock.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Removed trigger guard.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Removed housing assembly.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Removed magazine catch assembly.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Removed barrel.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Removed bolt and guide group.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Removed sear pin.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Removed trigger pin.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Removed trigger and sear group.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Elapsed Time: _____ seconds

NOTE: If soldier did not disassemble submachinegun correctly, you must do so.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIER: "Now assemble the submachinegun and perform a function check. You will have two minutes. Do you have any questions concerning this requirement? Ready . . . begin."

4. ASSEMBLE THE M3A1 SUBMACHINEGUN.

. Connected trigger and sear group.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Inserted trigger pin.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Inserted sear pin.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Inserted bolt and guide group.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Inserted barrel.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Inserted magazine catch assembly.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Inserted housing assembly.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Inserted trigger guard.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Inserted stock.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
. Performed a function check.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Elapsed Time: _____ seconds

NOTE: If soldier did not assemble submachinegun correctly, you must do so.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIER: "Pick up the submachinegun and point it down range as in firing. Assume the weapon failed to fire. Perform immediate action required when the slide is forward. Be sure you wait the required time for the hang fire. You will have 20 seconds. Do you have any questions concerning this requirement? Ready . . . begin."

5. PERFORM IMMEDIATE ACTION ON M3A1 SUBMACHINEGUN.

Yes No

- . Removed the magazine. _____
- . Retracted the bolt. _____
- . Looked and felt into chamber. _____
- . Closed the cover, replaced the magazine, opened the cover and attempted to fire. _____

Elapsed Time: _____ seconds

SCORING.

To pass, soldier must have:

- a. Completed each task within the time specified.
- b. Been checked "Yes" on all performance measures.

STATION 4

ACTIVITY 5: First Aid

CONDITIONS. A first aid dummy and first aid kit will be provided.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIER: "You are a member of a tank crew and your company is conducting a main gun firing exercise. One of the other men in the crew was burned on the thigh when a hot shell casing was ejected from the main gun. Tell me and show me on the dummy what the proper first aid treatment is for this burn. You will have three minutes. Any questions? Ready . . . begin."

PERFORMANCE MEASURES.

Yes No

1. GIVE FIRST AID TO BURN VICTIM.

Soldier must say or do the following:

- . Cut and gently lift away clothing covering burn without touching burn.
- . Avoid removing clothing touching burn and avoid cleaning burn.
- . Avoid pulling clothing over burn area.
- . Avoid breaking blisters.
- . Avoid putting ointments or medications on burn.
- . Place and secure sterile dressing over burned area.
- . If casualty is conscious, prepare and give salt solution over 1-hour period.
- . Stop giving solution if casualty becomes nauseated.

Elapsed Time: _____ seconds

INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIER: "You are still a member of a tank crew and your company is conducting a main gun firing exercise. A member of your crew received a broken arm when a main gun shell case was ejected from the main gun. Tell me and show me on the dummy what the proper first aid treatment is for this injury. You will have three minutes to complete this requirement. Any questions? Ready . . . begin."

2. GIVE FIRST AID TO FRACTURE VICTIM. Yes No

Soldier must say or do the following:

- . Avoid moving the casualty. _____
- . Use available material to pad splints. _____
- . Place a minimum of two tiers above the break and two tiers below the break. _____
- . Place a splint on each side of the break to immobilize fracture and adjacent joints. _____
- . Secure splints with tiers, ensuring that knots are on splints and not on casualty's limb. _____
- . Ensure that no tiers are directly over break. _____

Elapsed Time: _____ seconds

SCORING.

To pass, soldier must:

- a. Perform each task within the time specified.
- b. Have been checked "Yes" on each performance measure.

APPENDIX B

INTERCORRELATION MATRICES FOR COMPONENTS
OF COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE SCORES

PHASE I

B-I DRIVERS	74
B-II GUNNERS	76

APPENDIX B - I

ABBREVIATIONS

START	OBS1 - START TANK AND MOVE OUT
BACK	OBS2 - BACK THROUGH BARRELS
WATER	OBS3 - SHALLOW WATER CROSSING
WALL	OBS4 - VERTICAL WALL DESCENT
DITCH	OBS5 - DITCH CROSSING
SPEED	OBS6 - HIGH SPEED RUN
PARK	OBS7 - PARK TANK
OVERALL	- OVERALL DRIVING RATING
DVRCRS	- DRIVING COURSE SCORE
ST 1	- DRIVING SKILLS SCORE - STATION 1
ST 4	- DRIVING SKILLS SCORE - STATION 2
DVRCRT	- DRIVING SKILLS SCORE

These variables correspond to those shown
in score sheets provided in Appendix A.

APPENDIX B - 1

DATA INTERCORRELATION MATRIX

	OBS 1	OBS 2	OBS 3	OBS 4	OBS 5	OBS 6	OBS 7	OVERALL	DVR GRS	ST4	ST1	DVR CRT
START OBS1												
BATCH OBS2	290											
WATER (L)	-012	182										
GAL. OBS4	176	-290	213									
DEPTH OBS5	437	188	-15	321								
SPEED OBS6	251	215	165	435	312							
PART OBS7	227	318	276	372	154	466						
OVERALL	419	531	239	397	363	465	483					
DIRECS	393	592	428	596	446	551	663	889				
ST 1	144	129	103	116	051	260	197	191	167			
ST 4	123	-161	094	-043	-091	653	095	-059	-030	080		
DVR/CRT	182	951	999	992	013	258	198	079	148	927	483	
MEAN	3.86	8.68	6.91	7.82	9.21	8.60	3.93	3.99	--	36.48	88.86	62.92
STANDARD	1.46	2.09	1.94	2.81	1.93	2.50	1.88	.64	--	26.37	12.96	14.97
DEVIATION:												

Decimal omitted from correlation matrix.

APPENDIX B - II

ABBREVIATIONS

E1R1	- ROUND ONE OF 1000m TELESCOPE ENGAGEMENT AGAINST STATIONARY TARGET
E1R2	- ROUND TWO OF ABOVE ENGAGEMENT
E2R1	- ROUND ONE OF 700m BATTLESCOUT ENGAGEMENT AGAINST MOVING TARGET
E2R2	- ROUND TWO OF ABOVE ENGAGEMENT
E3R1	- ROUND ONE OF 1400m PERISCOPE ENGAGEMENT AGAINST STATIONARY TARGET
E3R2	- ROUND TWO OF ABOVE ENGAGEMENT
E4R1	- ROUND ONE OF 700m TELESCOPE ENGAGEMENT AGAINST MOVING TARGET
E4R2	- ROUND TWO OF ABOVE ENGAGEMENT
GNR HIT	- GUNNERY HITS
GNR SCORE	- GUNNERY SCORE
ST 1	- STATION ONE OF GUNNERY SKILLS TEST
ST 2	- STATION TWO OF GUNNERY SKILLS TEST
ST 3	- STATION THREE OF GUNNERY SKILLS TEST
ST 4	- STATION FOUR OF GUNNERY SKILLS TEST
GNR SKILLS	- GUNNERY SKILLS SCORE

APPENDIX B - II

GUNNED INTERCORRELATION MATRIX

	EIR1	EIR2	E2R1	E2R2	E3R1	E3R2	E4R1	E4R2	GSR HIT	GSR SCORE	ST 1	ST 2	ST 3	ST 4	GSR SKILLS
<i>N = 205</i>															
E 1 RD 1															
E 2 RD 1	2	276													
E 3 RD 1	2	-035	112												
E 4 RD 1	2	085	080	357											
GSR HIT	2	257	240	077	102										
GSR SCORE	2	067	087	-016	133	339									
ST 1	035	072	250	170	-046	016									
ST 2	-020	058	111	181	-001	113	279								
ST 3	026	-048	061	110	085	048	-006	-076	046	056					
ST 4	-020	-087	-034	-055	086	029	-001	006	-029	-017	319				
GSR SKILLS	033	-048	002	086	066	014	-042	050	039	035	745	-45	355		
MEAN	.375	.489	.432	.506	.165	.165	.568	.528	.523	.23.83	.6.52	.9.19	.3.82	.9.15	.7.88
STANDARD DEVIATION	.485	.501	.497	.501	.572	.572	.497	.501	.1.80	.15.67	.11.99	.20.55	.18.41	.6.60	.7.74

Decimals omitted from Correlation Matrix.

APPENDIX C

PHASE I
CORRECTION OF CORRELATIONS FOR RESTRICTION IN RANGE

	GUNNERS			DRIVERS			POPULATION			$r_{x \cdot com}$	R corrected
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD		
GUNNERY MRA	202	203.618	20.745	130	188.437	18.799	552	197.674	21.510	.0830	.0852
GUNNERY MRO	204	194.912	12.120	150	192.481	12.635	334	193.966	12.361	.1595	.1625
GUNNERY UMA	205	401.561	40.375	130	399.341	43.100	333	400.694	41.409	.3246	.3320
GUNNERY UMO	205	295.966	35.452	130	297.528	39.029	335	296.572	36.831	.2944	.3048
GUNNERY UMS	205	36.951	10.886	130	37.769	11.965	335	37.268	11.506	.3030	.3135
DIVING MRA	204	189.932	22.565	130	209.468	22.154	334	197.536	24.321	.0976	.1070
DIVING MRO	196	191.996	24.888	128	210.014	25.358	324	199.114	26.544	.0097	.0101
DIVING UMA	196	587.884	49.071	128	614.537	48.126	324	598.413	50.346	.2667	.2780
DIVING UMO	196	490.695	44.147	128	513.350	46.651	324	499.645	46.426	.2780	.2767
DIVING UMS	196	75.724	15.658	128	82.977	16.398	324	78.589	16.320	.2843	.2830

APPENDIX D

INTERCORRELATIONS BETWEEN ARMED SERVICES VOCATIONAL APTITUDE
BATTERY (ASVAB) SUBTEST SCORES AND CRITERION MEASURES

PHASE I

D-I DRIVERS	84
D-II GUNNERS	85

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APPENDIX D
ABBREVIATIONS

ASVAB SUBTESTS

GI - GENERAL INFORMATION
NO - NUMERICAL OPERATIONS
AD - ATTENTION TO DETAIL
WK - WORD KNOWLEDGE
AR - ARITHMETIC REASONING
SP - SPACE PERCEPTION
MK - MATHEMATICAL KNOWLEDGE
E1 - ELECTRONICS INFORMATION
MC - MECHANICAL COMPREHENSION
GS - GENERAL SCIENCE
SI - SHOP INFORMATION
AI - AUTOMOTIVE INFORMATION
GSB - GENERAL SCIENCE/BIOLOGY
CM - CLASSIFICATION INVENTORY - MAINTENANCE SCALE
CA - CLASSIFICATION INVENTORY - ATTENTIVENESS SCALE
CE - CLASSIFICATION INVENTORY - ELECTRONICS SCALE
CC - CLASSIFICATION INVENTORY - COMBAT SCALE

CRITERION MEASURES

DVRCRS - DRIVING COURSE SCORE

DVRCRT - DRIVING SKILLS SCORE

DVRCOM - DRIVING COMPOSITE SCORE

GNRHIT - GUNNERY HITS

CNRT6 - GUNNERY SCORE

GNRCRT - GUNNERY SKILLS SCORE

CNRCOM - GUNNERY COMPOSITE SCORE

PREDICTOR FORMULAE

DVRUMO - DRIVING PREDICTOR BASED ON UNIT WEIGHTED
MODEL OF ASVAB TESTS ONLY

GNRUMO - GUNNERY PREDICTOR BASED ON UNIT WEIGHTED
MODEL OF ASVAB TESTS ONLY

APPENDIX D - I
DRIVERS INTERCORRELATION MATRIX

GT	NO	AD	WK	AR	SP	MK	EI	MC	GS	SI	AI	GSB	CM	CA	CE	CC	DVR	DVR	DVR
																	CRS	CRT	COM
G1																			
NO	45																		
AD	-07	28																	
WK	68	36	-16																
AR	44	44	-04	47															
SP	31	11	-16	30	33														
MK	55	53	-05	58	68	28													
EI	61	34	-19	57	47	36	51												
MC	57	28	-14	58	56	49	52	60											
GS	62	32	-14	70	48	30	57	58	62										
S1	58	26	-14	66	45	24	49	64	61	60									
A1	56	20	-15	56	44	25	40	54	52	62									
GSB	51	21	-17	59	37	24	44	49	48	83	58	43							
CM	20	-10	-13	19	04	-08	08	12	05	06	21	40	03						
CA	09	12	-05	08	13	01	18	04	-09	07	-04	00	00	17					
CE	-05	04	00	-06	04	-01	18	-04	-09	-03	-05	-06	-06	37	46				
CC	42	22	-15	34	19	18	28	25	26	41	30	28	25	19	06	-15			
DVRGRS	23	15	-07	21	21	09	18	13	17	17	27	17	-04	02	-10	18			
DVRCRT	21	20	-20	22	14	-05	31	25	22	33	28	15	36	05	02	04	15	15	
DVRGOM	27	21	-16	23	26	00	28	22	21	31	29	23	36	-04	06	-04	18	76	75
DVRUMO	63	59	-04	61	79	34	74	76	62	60	64	70	46	30	23	31	25	21	24
MEAN	9.5	29.5	15.2	18.3	11.4	12.7	9.5	19.5	10.2	10.5	13.9	12.4	6.2	14.6	9.4	10.1	20.0		
STANDARD	3.1	8.2	3.8	6.2	3.9	3.2	4.0	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.5	2.5	3.5	3.0	4.4	5.1		
DEVIATION																			

Decimal Omitted from Correlation Matrix.

APPENDIX D - II

GUNNERS INTERCORRELATION MATRIX

	GI	NO	AD	WK	AK	SP	MK	EI	MC	GS	S1	AI	GSB	CM	CA	CE	CC	GNR	GNR	GNR	GNR	
	GI	NO	AD	WK	AK	SP	MK	EI	MC	GS	S1	AI	GSB	CM	CA	CE	CC	HIT	T6	CRT	CRT	CRT
GI	32	34	01	25	-05																	
NO	32	34	01	25	-05																	
AD																						
WK																						
AK																						
SP																						
MK																						
EI																						
MC																						
GS																						
S1																						
AI																						
GSB																						
CM																						
CA																						
CE																						
CC																						
GNRHIT																						
GNRPT6																						
GNRCRT																						
GNRCOM																						
GNRUMO																						
MEAN	8.8	28.5	14.9	17.1	11.5	12.9	9.9	17.3	10.0	9.5	13.4	10.8	5.9	12.6	9.8	7.6	18.4	3.2				
STANDARD DEVIATION	3.0	8.3	3.7	6.0	3.8	3.2	3.8	4.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.2	2.2	3.8	2.7	4.2	3.2	1.8				

Decimal Omitted from Correlation Matrix.

APPENDIX E

INTERCORRELATIONS BETWEEN ALL PREDICTORS
AND ALL CRITERION MEASURES

PHASE I

E-I DRIVERS	88
E-II GUNNERS	89

<u>GUNNERS</u>			MEAN	SD	N
GNRMRA	GNRMRO	DVRUMA			
		DVRUMO			
		DVRUMA			
		DVRMRO			
		DVRMRA			
		GNRUMS			
		GNRUMO			
		GNRUMA			
		DVRUMS			
GNRMRA	.72		194.91	12.12	204
GNRMRA	.56	.61	401.56	40.37	203
GNRMRO	.48	.64	295.97	35.45	205
GNRUMS	.42	.58	36.95	10.89	205
DVRUMA	.16	.30	189.93	22.56	204
DVRMRO	.16	.08	192.00	24.89	196
DVRUMA	.18	.38	587.88	49.07	196
DVRUMO	.18	.38	490.70	44.15	196
DVRUMS	.22	.34	75.72	15.66	196
GNRUMT	.07	.07	3.19	1.85	205
GNRCRS	.07	.06	0.0	1.00	205
GNRCRT	.05	.19	0.0	1.00	180
GNRCOM	.08	.16	1.42	180	

APPENDIX F

INTERCORRELATIONS BETWEEN ALL CRITERION
MEASURES IN PHASE I AND PHASE II

F-I DRIVERS	92
F-II GUNNERS	95

APPENDIX F-I
DRIVING-VARIABLE ABBREVIATIONS

MEASURES FROM FT KNOX

KSTART	- START TANK AND MOVE OUT
KBACK	- BACK THROUGH BARRELS
KWATER	- SHALLOW WATER CROSSING
KWALL	- VERTICAL WALL DESCENT
KDITCH	- DITCH CROSSING
KSPEED	- HIGH SPEED RUN
KPARK	- PARK TANK
KOVERALL	- OVERALL DRIVING RATING
KDVRCRS	- DRIVING COURSE SCORE
KDVRCRT	- DRIVING SKILLS SCORE
KDVRCOM	- DRIVING COMPOSITE SCORE

MEASURES FROM FOLLOWUP

FSTART	- START TANK AND MOVE OUT
FBACK	- BACK THROUGH BARRELS
FWATER	- SHALLOW WATER CROSSING
FAVLB	- ARMORED VEHICLE LAUNCHED BRIDGE CROSSING
FWALL	- VERTICAL WALL DESCENT
FDITCH	- DITCH CROSSING

FSPEED - HIGH SPEED RUN
FPARK - PARK TANK
FOVERALL - OVERALL DRIVING RATING
FDVRCRS - DRIVING COURSE SCORE
FDVRCRT - DRIVING SKILLS SCORE
FDVRCOM - DRIVING COMPOSITE SCORE

PREDICTOR FORMULA

DVRUMO - DRIVING PREDICTOR BASED ON UNIT-WEIGHTED
MODEL AND ASVAB TESTS ONLY

DRIVER INTERCORELATION KNOWS AND FOLLOW-UP PERFORMANCE BY OBSTACLE

	KSTART	37	41	25	65	59	58	63	77	91	22	27	31	34	17	62	62	56	37	37	49
	KBACK	-11	49	33	48	43	58	52	42	40	63	77	91	77	91	77	91	77	91	33	21
	KKWATER	29	28	25	65	59	58	52	42	40	63	77	91	77	91	77	91	77	91	33	21
	KWALL	42	18	09	65	59	58	52	42	40	63	77	91	77	91	77	91	77	91	33	21
	KDITCH	38	20	14	80	59	58	52	42	40	63	77	91	77	91	77	91	77	91	33	21
	KXSPEED	49	49	33	48	43	58	52	42	40	63	77	91	77	91	77	91	77	91	33	21
	KPARK	50	62	19	52	42	63	57	77	91	22	27	31	34	17	62	62	56	37	37	49
	KOVERALL	59	69	38	72	63	57	77	91	22	27	31	34	17	62	62	56	37	37	49	
	KDVRCRS	25	17	18	20	23	47	14	11	22	27	31	34	17	62	62	56	37	37	49	
	KDVRCRT	63	55	28	59	59	70	62	68	81	75	22	27	31	34	17	62	62	56	37	37
	KDVRCOM	08	13	14	06	14	02	09	09	14	31	27	31	27	31	27	31	27	31	27	31
	FSTART	-03	05	02	12	15	17	-12	02	03	34	17	62	62	56	37	37	49	37	37	49
	FBACK	-12	-03	54	07	-01	06	10	-04	06	15	16	15	-08	15	16	15	16	15	16	15
	FWATER	-02	30	21	03	06	06	-03	12	14	30	26	71	72	05	71	72	05	71	72	05
	FAVLB	06	34	36	-08	08	08	-17	07	20	38	47	65	37	39	59	63	63	63	63	63
	FWALL	01	01	13	02	14	11	-14	01	02	37	20	72	77	-03	79	56	56	56	56	56
	FDITCH	-04	27	39	06	11	14	-06	13	17	35	27	65	71	22	85	77	81	81	81	81
	FSPEED	05	-07	-07	-01	10	21	-10	05	01	34	18	40	59	05	60	46	68	68	68	68
	FPARK	-03	14	18	07	-10	27	04	13	10	23	21	38	59	20	57	52	62	62	62	62
	KOVERALL	-07	29	07	-18	-16	01	-15	23	07	11	13	53	56	20	65	63	57	69	68	69
	KDVRCRS	13	02	14	41	13	29	03	04	15	36	31	-31	11	02	-04	-10	-12	-01	18	15
	KDVRCRT	18	-01	-02	20	-01	08	-36	02	01	28	24	-02	33	23	27	32	19	33	52	64
	KDVRCOM	16	15	27	45	21	44	21	16	32	29	37	19	38	20	46	11	37	40	44	49
DVRUMO	N	39	39	35	39	39	27	39	39	35	33	29	33	33	32	34	25	34	34	33	33
	X	8.5	8.9	6.5	8.2	8.9	8.6	8.2	4.1	0.1	31	17	7.0	7.1	5.4	7.6	7.1	7.6	7.3	7.0	4.2
	s	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.8	6.6	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	0.81

APPENDIX F -II
GUNNERY-VARIABLE ABBREVIATIONS

MEASURES FROM FT KNOX

KE1R1 - ROUND ONE OF 1000m TELESCOPE ENGAGEMENT
AGAINST STATIONARY TARGET

KE1R2 - ROUND TWO OF ABOVE ENGAGEMENT

KE2R1 - ROUND ONE OF 700m BATTLESIGHT ENGAGEMENT
AGAINST MOVING TARGET

KE2R2 - ROUND TWO OF ABOVE ENGAGEMENT

KE3R1 - ROUND ONE OF 1400m PERISCOPE ENGAGEMENT
AGAINST STATIONARY TARGET

KE3R2 - ROUND TWO OF ABOVE ENGAGEMENT

KE4R1 - ROUND ONE OF 700m TELESCOPE ENGAGEMENT
AGAINST MOVING TARGET

KE4R2 - ROUND TWO OF ABOVE ENGAGEMENT

KHIT - TOTAL NUMBER OF HITS

KT6 - GUNNERY SCORE

KCRT - GUNNERY SKILLS SCORE

KCOM - GUNNERY COMPOSITE SCORE

MEASURES FROM FOLLOWUP

FE1R1 - ROUND ONE OF 1000m TELESCOPE ENGAGEMENT
AGAINST STATIONARY TARGET

FE1R2 - ROUND TWO OF ABOVE ENGAGEMENT

FE2R1 - ROUND ONE OF 700m BATTLESIGHT ENGAGEMENT
AGAINST MOVING TARGET

FE2R2 - ROUND TWO OF ABOVE ENGAGEMENTS

FE3R1 - ROUND ONE OF 1400m PERISCOPE ENGAGEMENT
AGAINST STATIONARY TARGET

FE3R2 - ROUND TWO OF ABOVE ENGAGEMENT

FE4R1 - ROUND ONE OF 700m TELESCOPE ENGAGEMENT
AGAINST MOVING TARGET

FE4R2 - ROUND TWO OF ABOVE ENGAGEMENT

FHIT - TOTAL NUMBER OF HITS

FT6 - GUNNERY SCORE

FCRT - GUNNERY SKILLS SCORE

FCOM - GUNNERY COMPOSITE SCORE

PREDICTOR FORMULA

GNRUMO - GUNNERY PREDICTOR BASED ON UNIT-WEIGHTED
MODEL AND ASVAB TESTS ONLY

GUNNER INTERCORRELATION KNOWLEDGE FOLLOW-UP PERFORMANCE BY TARGET

DISTRIBUTION

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4 DASD (MRA AND L)
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1 USA FORCES COMMAND
1 US MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
1 NAVAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMD SOUTHERN FLD DIV
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1 7TH ARMY TRAINING CENTER
1 HQDA, OCS STUDY OFFICE
1 USACDEC ATTN: ATEC-EX-E HUMAN FACTORS
1 INTER-UNIV SEMINAR ON ARMED FORCES + SOC
1 NASA (PDA) DEPUTY FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
1 OFC OF NAVAL RESEARCH
1 AF HRL/I RL
1 AF HRL/I RL
1 NAVY PERSONNEL & ANU D CENTER DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMS
2 OFC OF NAVAL RESEARCH PERSONNEL AND TRAINING RESEARCH PROGRAMS
1 OFC OF NAVAL RESEARCH ASST. DIRECTOR PERS + TRAINING RSCH PROGS
1 BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR (PERS-UR)
1 NAVAL AEROSPACE MEDICAL RSCH LAB AEROSPACE PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT
1 USA TRADOC SYSTEMS ANALYSIS ACTIVITY ATTN: ATAA-TCA
1 HEADQUARTERS, COAST GUARD CHIEF, PSYCHOLOGICAL RSCH HR
1 USA TRAINING BURD
1 USA MATERIAL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS ACTIVITY ATTN: DRASY-M
1 HATTELL-COLUMBUS LABORATORIES TACTICAL TECHNICAL OFC
1 USA ARCTIC TEST CEN ATTN: STEAL-PL-MI
1 HQ WRATH DIV OF NEUROPSYCHIATRY
1 USA RSCH DEVEL + STANDARDIZA GR, U.K.
1 DASD+ E AND E (E AND LS) MILITARY ASST FOR TNG + PERS TECHNOL
1 HQDA /
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